The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,514.—VOL. LXXI. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES.—April 7, at the residence, the Railway Station, Penrith, Mrs. G. W. Davies, of a son.

LACH.—March 31, at her residence, Kiln-terrace, Surry Hills, Mrs. Frederick Robert Lach, of a daughter.

FITE.—April 5, at New Year-st., Thomas R. Fitch, of a daughter.

HILL.—[illegible] the residence of Mrs. Sinclair, Balmain, the wife of Thomas Hill, of Double Bay, of a daughter.

PARKER.—April 8, at her residence, Oxley-Villa, the wife of Henry Parker, of a son.

THOMPSON.—April 10, at her residence, Wellington-street, Waverley, Mrs. T. S. Thompson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HYDE—COTTELL.—March 31, at Armidale, Sydney Hyde, jun., to Sarah, third daughter of the late George Cottell, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand.

DAVIS—WISHIRE.—April 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Thomas Rankin, eldest son of Mr. James Thomas Davis, land agent, to Margaret Ann, second daughter of Mr. Robert Wishire, of Mt. Gravenor.

JARRETT—WHITE.—March 29, at Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. C. Kirby, Thomas Edwin, eldest son of the late Thomas Jarrett, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of D. White, boatbuilder, Sydney.

MORROW—STRICKLAND.—March 31, at the Church of England, Stanchcleven, by the Rev. E. Dwyer, M.A., Francis Morrow, Manager of the Commercial Bank, Torpoint, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Josiah Strickland, Esq., J.P., of Tyrone, Lochan River.

JONES—THOMPSON.—February 25, by the Rev. G. Charles, John Tommy, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Parker, of Kingsgrove, to Marianne Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Thompson, of Marrickville.

BRETTINGHAM—[illegible].—March 31, at Wesley Church, by the Rev. S. Rosser, Joseph Bretingham, of Queensland, England, to Ann Bennett, youngest daughter of the late James Agnew Pattie, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

DAVIES.—April 11, at the Railway Station, Liverpool, Ernest Stanley, infant son of George and Maude Davies, aged 14 months.

DAVIS.—November 19, 1874, at St. Clementes-terrace, Weymouth, Vice-Admiral William Henry Jervis, 3rd brother of Mr. James Purnell, of this city, Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, formerly of Old Gaunan and Mount Kelvin, in the island of Jamaica, aged 73, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

SHELLEY.—March 31, at York, of effusion of the brain, Maddison Australia Adelaide Kathleen, youngest daughter of George W. and Mildred Shelley, aged 9 months.

ALLAWARRA, S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO-NOWLOON GONG.—Friday, 9.15 a.m., and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, CLYDE, MORUYA.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—Friday, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, TATHRA.—Tuesday, 5.15 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—5th to 16th.

DELAWARR.—STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES will be issued by all the steamers of this Company from the Southern districts available TO-TUESDAY, 20th instant (INCLUSIVE).

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, TARANG, &c.—TO-DAY.
FROM KING-STREET.—7.0, 11, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 5.45, 11.
FROM PARRAMATTA.—7.30, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.30 p.m.
Gentlemen's Conveyance to convey passengers to and from the steamer for the Parramatta River, M. M. Simpson, Steam Launches and Lighters for hire at any hour.

PARRAMATTA and RIVER Steamers leave King-street Wharf and Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 4.

HUNTER RIVER S. S. MOGO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, DAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 6, the MORPETH.
FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
SUNDAY NIGHT, at 12, the MORPETH.
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7, the MORPETH.
MONDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
TUESDAY EVENING, at 7, the MORPETH.
FARES BETWEEN NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY:
Single Ticket Saloon 12s 6d
Steerage 7s 6d
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR 14 DAYS:
Saloon 20s 6d
Steerage 12s 6d
River Passage, Saloon 2s 6d
Steerage ..... 1s 6d.
Goods received for Miller's Forest, THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE CANDE R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, with Passengers and Cargo.—The favourite yacht-rigged steamship AGNES IRVING, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, at 9 p.m., and every TUESDAY, at 9 p.m. for GRAFTON every SATURDAY, at 8 a.m., weather permitting.
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The FLAYTOUN, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 15th April, at 5 p.m.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The BALLINA, TO-MORROW, Thursday, the 15th April, at 5 p.m.
Passengers in these districts are invited to accept the very superior accommodation of the Company's steamers.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Business-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander.—This favourite steamer, renovated for her great speed and easy motion at sea, plies as follows:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF), between Bell and Bathurst streets.
Every TUESDAY MORNING, at 9.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 8.
THURSDAY MORNING, at 5.
FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 6.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
On the SAME NIGHTS, at 11.
Fares, as REDUCED by this steamer.
Saloon, 12s 6d. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Return tickets, available for 14 days.
Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. CURVENS, Proprietor.
Office—Patent Slip Wharf.

REDUCED FARES.
STEAM TO COOKTOWN, calling at BRISBANE and TOWNSVILLE.
The powerful steamship WESTERN, 500 tons, J. D. Harley, commander, will be dispatched from PATENT SLIP WHARF, Sussex-street, for the above ports, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 15th instant, at 4.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
PASSENGERS FOR COOKTOWN WILL BE TAKEN ON THE SALOON AT STEERAGE FARES, should sufficient inducement offer.
For freight or passage apply at the ship's
J. C. STEVENS, Proprietor.
Office—Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The old-established intermediate clipper-ship steamer, YOU YANGS, or DANDENONG, every Friday, W. MACKEOW, or BARRAGOOL, every Tuesday.
Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for one month for either steamer.
The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Sussex's Wharf, foot of King-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s Steamship BARRAGOOL, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at 3 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 5s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Sussex's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—Steamship SOUTHERN CROSS, from Gordon Wharf, on TUESDAY, 27th April, at 4 p.m.
Saloon £6
Return (available for four months) £10
Steerage £3 10
T. and W. WILLIS, 100, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The swift and commodious steamship LORD ASHLEY will be dispatched, as above, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 14th instant, leaving the Commercial Wharf, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, 5, Gresham-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf:—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6.45.
Wednesday:—10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach ..... 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 4.15, 6.15.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
FRED. B. CAREY.

NOTICE.—Manly Beach Steamer—On and after THURSDAY, 15th, last trip from Sydney at 4.30, instead of 4.45.
J. R. CAREY.

STEAMER ETHEL, MOSMAN'S BAY.—Sunday Trips: Leaves Circular Wharf, foot of Pitt-street, 10.15, 2.30, 3.30—calling at Cremorne, Kirribilli, Leaves Mosman's Bay, 10.45, 4 p.m.—calling at Church-hill, Point, Round Pots, in; children, half-price.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.—The celebrated steamship GREAT BRITAIN, 1600 tons, 600-horse power, will leave Hobson's Bay for Liverpool direct, on FRIDAY, 30th April, 1875.
SALOON, according to accommodation.
SECOND CABIN, £17 17s 6d.
INTERMEDIATE, £10 10s 6d.
STEERAGE, £14.
For passage and all particulars apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, 100, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING and CO., General Agents.

TO LONDON (or Yellow Sea, Shanghai) the A1 clipper ship GLENGARIFF, 1200 tons, Captain Ferguson, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—FOR JULY WOOL SALES.—The magnificent clipper ship CAIMSDULO, 1066 tons register, Alexander Birnie, commander, will be dispatched as above; and, considering her a little more wool is required to complete her loading, offers a most desirable opportunity to shippers desirous to have their produce offered during these sales. Her room for a few second-class passengers is now on deck.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Lord's Stores, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—FOR JULY WOOL SALES.—To sail 30th April.
The A1 iron clipper ship INDUS, 1319 tons register, E. Hugh, commander.
This ship having all her fast water on board, and a CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF HER WOOL STOWED, WILL BE DISPATCHED AS ABOVE.
Has superior accommodation for second class passengers under the poop deck, with use of bath-room.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HUNT, on board; or to
GEORGE R. DINN and CO., Agents.
Wool received at FLOOD'S BLACKWALL STORES.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON the A1 Aberdeen clipper ship AVIEMORE, 1690 tons register, T. B. Ayling, commander, having a quantity of her wool down, will have engagements will call early in May.
For freight, apply to Captain AYLING, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—For July Sales.—The well-known A1 clipper ship STRATHNAVER, 1017 tons, Joseph Dewey, commander, having a large quantity of her wool on board and several will be dispatched in time for the above sales.
From the excellent sailing qualities of this favourite ship, she offers superior inducement to shippers.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to
DANDAS, GREYS, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 British ship CITY OF HANKOW, 1600 tons, Captain George Main, will be dispatched direct or to touch the 14th APRIL instant.
For passage only apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For flight freight and passenger.
The magnificent new iron clipper ship BARON BLANTYRE, 1,[illegible] tons register, F. J. MACLACHLAN, commander, will be dispatched about 20th APRIL, and offers a good opportunity for intending passengers, having least superior accommodation.
For terms, apply to the Captain on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 clipper ship TOONG SHAN, LARK, Agent, 978 tons register, D. Ellis, commander, will be dispatched as above, at about 20th instant, and has extended accommodation for passengers.
For all particulars apply to WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Bathurst, Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.—FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.—The powerful steamship EGERIA, 1021 tons, will be dispatched about 25th instant.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP MARATHON, for AUCKLAND, will positively leave on the 17th, being under charter.
For freight of about 200 tons, apply to the undersigned.
WILLIAMS and CO., No. 24, Bridge-street, or the Captain, on board.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque GLAIRSELFE, 600 tons burthen, Cornish King, being under charter, will sail to a fine date.
For freight or passage apply to
R. T. GIBSON, Agent, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—Brig WAVERLEY.—For freight apply to R. W. Wentworth, Clement Grace.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, direct.—The clipper brig ALBERT THE GOOD, being under charter, will have quick dispatch.
For freight, apply to
MOODIE and MONRO, 8, Custom House-buildings.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TOWNSVILLE, CLEVELAND BAY.—The clipper schooner MARY, Captain McClennan, will sail to a fine date.
For freight or passage apply to R. T. GIBSON, Agent, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, ATALANTA sails at noon on FRIDAY. For freight, Lime-st. Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, all ports.—Clipper barque MONARCH sails This Evening. W. Short, Bells Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, all ports.—The fast-sailing barque ROSA will sail on THURSDAY.
Cargo must be sent down at once to Wright's Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner PRESERVE BANCS is now receiving cargo at Market Wharf; for Blackwall and Shallies. Sails FRIDAY, April 16th.

FOR CORAL, Manning River.—Schooner JULIA PHILLIPS, Yeager, 27 Kent-st. Sails Friday.

FOR Coral and Lismore.—Alma Jane, leaving Coral all paying bills first; air, wind. Market Wharf.

WALLAROOS for Cambie Haven, first fair wind. Receiving cargo at Woolloomooloo Bay.

BELLINGER RIVER.—The Rosebud on THURSDAY. For freight, apply on board, Lime-st. Wharf.

SHIP ARGYLE, from London.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in DUPLICATE at the office of the undersigned by NOON THIS DAY, or they will not be accounted.
LORIMER, MASWOOD, and ROBN, Agents, Moore-street.

BARQUE STAR OF PEACE, from Adelaide.—ALL ENTRIES are outstanding before NOON THIS DAY, for Average, Sailing over Reports Mills, 300 tons flour, and 70 bags almonds, the vessel will be unloaded and stored, at consignee's risk and expense.
BRIGGS and SCOTT, Agents.

ATALANTA S. N. Co. SINGAPORE.—All accounts against the steamer must be rendered to the undersigned, or they cannot be recognised.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

ATALANTA S. N. Co. SINGAPORE.—All CARGO will be dispatched for this steamer must be at the Circular Wharf not later than noon on SATURDAY, 17th instant, otherwise it cannot be received.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR BRIGHT or CHARTER.—Clipper schooner BRISLOTE, light draught. W. SHORT, Bells Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper schooner SILVER CLOUD, 282 tons register, now daily expected.
PARSONS, LAMB, and CO.

FOR RIEN daily, the fast steam yacht ASHNGRIA: Sitting room for 100 passengers.—52, Bridge-street.

THE SMART steam yacht NYREE, for hire, price moderate. Apply J. HALSTEAD, North Shore.

FOR SALE, a new steam YACHT, MOODIE and MONRO, Custom House-buildings.

FOR SALE, the handy KIAMA, 299 tons register, will carry 300 tons; on A1 light freight; will sail with 25 tons, or up to 200 with 120 tons ballast. Now in Plimsy Dock being remodelled, and is open for inspection. Apply to the owner, on board; or 163, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, new SCHOONER SISTERS, now lying at Pyrmont Bridge. Dimensions: length 64 feet; beam 20 feet 5 inches; depth, 6 feet 9 inches; carrying capacity, 140 tons. Available at once. Apply PETER SCOTT, on board.

SCHOONER SHEAF, for SALE.—A gill schooner, A. MURRAY, Ship Calver, 12, Palmer-street.

WANTED, to purchase, a small VESSEL, on Regent Bridge, about 300 tons register.—Apply to JAMES FREEMAN, Argyle-street.

MEETINGS.

ORANGEMEN'S JUBILEE SOCIETY UNION.—A GRAND MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the Protestant Hall.
EDWARD N. NATHAN, Hon. Secretary.

SOBRIETY.—The Sobriety Society will meet on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
W. H. KEEVER, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1849.
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Annual MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, for the purposes of—
1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the year ended 31st December, 1874.
2. Electing two Directors in lieu of John H. Goddard, Esq., and the Honourable John Smith, M.L.C., who retire in terms of By-law V., and one of whom only is eligible for re-election.
3. Electing an Auditor in lieu of Henry Phillips, Esq., who retires in terms of By-law X., and who is not eligible for re-election.
4. Electing an Auditor in lieu of Henry Phillips, Esq., who retires in terms of By-law X., and who is not eligible for re-election.
To be candidates for the seats vacant at the Board of Directors are—The Honourable JOHN SMITH, M.L.C., and ROBERT J. KING, Esq.
Dated at Sydney this 31st day of March, 1875.
By Order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. BALSTON, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the office of AUDITOR to your Society at the next General Meeting.
JAMES C. TAYLOR,
Accountant.
191, Pitt-street.

TESTIMONIAL TO INSPECTOR TAYLOR.—A GRAND MEETING of the Committee THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Darlinghurst Hotel. Every Member is requested to be present. Please bring subscription lists.
DANIEL O'CONNOR, Hon. Sec.
P.S. Inc. Sergt. Taylor.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—The weekly free Temperance MEETING, THIS EVENING, for addresses from pledged men.

NS. 16, L. O. L. LODGE.—The Sociable Monthly MEETING of the above will take place in Pelham-street Schoolroom, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. Every member must attend.
By order of the W.M.

NS. 16, L. O. L.—Usual Monthly MEETING at Jones's Hotel, Sussex-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday), at half-past 7 p.m. Business important.
By order of the W.M.

MASONIC.—Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 168.—Monthly MEETING, This Evening, at 7 o'clock.
By order, W. HIGGERIN, R.W.M.
JAS. W. EVANS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Active, No. 1, N.S.W.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.
By order, J. COOPER, Clarence-street.
J. AMES, Secretary.

NS. 25, SURRENDER, LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.—Monthly MEETING, THIS NEXT, at Hillsdale Schoolroom, Pitt-street, 8 o'clock sharp. Brother Rev. DANIEL ALLEN will deliver Sermon—"The Spiritual Armour." To commence at 7. All members are particularly invited.—By order of the W.M.

ROSE OF AUSTRALIA, Division No. 1, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Members of the above-named Division are requested to attend Adjourned Quarterly MEETING, to be held in the Division Room, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the W.P.
THOMAS THILL, R.S.

ST. ANDREW'S Scottish Benevolent Society meet at the Temperance Hall, TO-NIGHT, at 8.

ARTHUR Domestic Club (new).—MEETING This Evening, 7.45, at Cambe's Hotel, King-st. S. Moore.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking Chamber, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors, to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of the Hon. R. C. Wisdom, Esq., M.L.C., resigned; and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SHERARD SMITH, General Manager.
By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement, it is provided that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.
Sydney, 5th April, 1875.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for the vacant seat at the Board, created by the retirement of R. C. Wisdom, Esq., M.L.C., by rotation.
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS CAPEL.
Sydney, April 9, 1875.

SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
At a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Committee on Mr. Rose's tender to raise the additional capital required by the Company.
By order of the Board,
A. R. J. BAASS, Secretary.
8th April, 1875.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that the forty-seventh Half-yearly MEETING of the Proprietors will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April instant, in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo; to elect a Director in the room of C. Gedye, Esq., who has resigned, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.
By the 36th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give twenty-one days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.
Notice is hereby given that EDWARD CHISHOLM, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director in the Company, becoming vacant by the resignation of C. Gedye, Esq.
ROBERT VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Hunter-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of C. M. Livingston, Esq., who has resigned in consequence of his departure from the colony.
By order of the Board,
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 14th March, 1875.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).
WILLIAM WOODS, Esq., late Director, requests notice of his intention to become a CANDIDATE for the office of Director at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 8th March, 1875.

WERAKI-STEEL TIN MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, at 3.30 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors, to raise the additional capital required by the Company.
A. R. J. BAASS, Secretary.
St. Margaret-street, Sydney, 8th April, 1875.

SYDNEY MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (Limited).
At a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Committee on Mr. Rose's tender to raise the additional capital required by the Company.
By order of the Board,
A. R. J. BAASS, Secretary.
8th April, 1875.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given, that the forty-seventh Half-yearly MEETING of the Proprietors will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April instant, in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo; to elect a Director in the room of C. Gedye, Esq., who has resigned, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.
By the 36th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give twenty-one days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.
Notice is hereby given that EDWARD CHISHOLM, Esq., a duly qualified proprietor, has given the requisite notice that he is a candidate for the office of Director in the Company, becoming vacant by the resignation of C. Gedye, Esq.
ROBERT VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Hunter-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of C. M. Livingston, Esq., who has resigned in consequence of his departure from the colony.
By order of the Board,
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 14th March, 1875.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Half-Yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, the 19th current, at 3 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st March, 1875.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.
Pitt and Hunter streets, 7th April, 1875.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy having occurred at the Board of Directors by the resignation of the Hon. R. C. Wisdom, M.L.C., I beg to tender my services to fill the vacancy.
I have been connected with the Company since its formation as a shareholder and latterly as an auditor. The firm I am connected with have been one of the largest customers of the Company.
Soliciting your vote and interest,
I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
MARLON C. COWLISHAW,
of Cowlishaw, Brothers.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to intimate that, at the request of several Shareholders, I am a Candidate for the office of Director in your Company, vacant by the resignation of the Honorable R. C. Wisdom, M.L.C., and solicit the favour of your vote and interest.
Your obedient servant,
JAMES EWAN.
York-street, April 10, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

PURSE-KEYS LOST, on the 3rd, between Liverpool-street and Haymarket. Reward, Collins, baker, Pitt-st.

CANARY BIRD LOST, in vicinity, H. STAMMER, Ruby-lane, Macquarie-place.

LOST, about three weeks ago, a Brown GOAT. Reward on returning it to C. KING, Petersham.

LOST, a Gold PIN, with enamel in it. The finder will be liberally rewarded at Sherlock's Hotel.

LOST, black BAG, containing masonic regalia. Reward, at 144, Elizabeth-street.

LOST, Pair SPECTACLES, in Crown-street. Reward on bringing them to 32, Oxford-street, Surry Hills.

LOST, a Gold BROOCH, at Watson's Bay, Monday. Finder rewarded. Captain Harent, Golden Hose.

LOST, on Sunday, between Rutherford and Belmore Barracks, gold Pencil, fringed. 326, Bourke-st.

LOST, on Monday evening, between Petersham and Redfern, a Gold BROOCH. Reward. SIDDELL, BROTHERS, George-street.

LOST, a Black and Red Field SHAWL, between Paddington and Paddington Rifle Butts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Pieron Arms, Haymarket.

LOST, on Monday evening, between Exhibition Building, and Kinlan-street, a Bunch of KEYS. Reward, 8, W. JOHNSON, Ladies Department.

LEFT, in a Woolloomooloo omnibus, a small Hand-BAG, with woolwork inside. Reward at Mrs GEORGE HILL'S, Albion-street, Surry-Hills.

LOST, at Double Bay, on Monday morning, a Gold pollock-shaped LOCKET, with three turquoise. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Rynsburg, Darlinghurst Road.

LOST, in Liverpool-street or Macquarie-street, a Baby's CAPE, braided with black. Any one bringing the same to No. 3, Brown's-place, Little Macquarie-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a gold SLEEVE-LINK, between Pitt-street, Paddington, and Cleveland-street, Redfern. Any person returning the same to the undersigned will be rewarded. HENRY and CO., Dalmeny-street, off Bathurst-street.

FOUND, a Gold RING. Apply PETER DIGNAM, Clyde's Wool-Factory, Ultimo-st.

FOUND, a Black Pointer DOG. Owner can have same by paying expenses. 103, King-street.

FOUND, Bay MARE, with bridle and halter, black head. Dealing inn, Royal Hotel, William-street.

FOUND, a stray SHEEP. Owner can have it by paying expenses. 4, Alfred-street, Woolloomooloo.

21 REWARD.—Lost, a White COCKATOO. Apply 81, Gloucester-street.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on the 4th or 5th instant, a Gold Locket, between Prospect-street, Enfield Road, and Congregational Church, Newtown, a Diamond RING, a family relic, the property of a poor widow in reduced circumstances. Address or apply to O. A. M., Post-office, Newtown.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SYDNEY WESLEYAN CHURCH.—The Anniversary TEA-MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the Sydney-street Schoolroom, commencing at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s 6d each.
The Annual Public MEETING will be held in the Church, Bourke-street, J. HARDY, Esq., will preside. The Rev. T. Johnson, Rev. G. Martin, and others will address the meeting. A collection will be made in aid of the Trust Fund.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—NEW ROOMS, 175, King-street, will be OPENED MONDAY next, the 19th, at 7.30 p.m. Every member requested to attend.
D. W. MURPHY, Hon. Sec.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14th April.
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
Gates open at 9 a.m.
Close at 10 p.m.
Open again at 7 p.m.
Close at 10 p.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.
WEDNESDAY, April 14.
9 a.m.—Gate open to Members and their Friends.
10 a.m.—Gate open to general Public.
10 a.m.—1. SALE OF CATTLE
2. SHEEP
3. PIGS
4. POULTRY
5. DOGS.
N.B.—All Machinery and Implements, as well as Exhibits of Arts and Manufactures, will remain on view until SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 10 p.m.

EVERY EVENING throughout this week MUSICAL FESTIVALS under the lead of Signor GIORZA, as per advertisement.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

LAST WEEK OF EXHIBITION.
The Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition will be finally CLOSED on SATURDAY next (the 17th instant, at 10 p.m.)
Admission.—MEMBERS FREE.
Non-Members.—ONE SHILLING.
Gates open every day until 6 a.m.; close at 5 p.m., open again at 7 p.m., and close at 10 p.m.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—MESSRS. WILDING AND CO.'S EXCAVATOR.
At the request of a number of gentlemen who, owing to the state of the weather, were unable to witness the experiment made at Campsdown on Thursday last, the Committee have received from Mr. Wilding to hold an Exhibition of the "Excavator" at work at the Exhibition Hotel grounds, Campsdown, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, from 7 to 9 a.m.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—GATE MONEY.
A Special MEETING of the Council will be held at the Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
Business.—Matters relative to Exhibition arrangements.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge Hall, R.O. Office's Regalia Repository, 5, Bridge-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF Mr. WALTER HENDRY, who for some time resided in High-street, Rhubaniloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, will communicate with the subscribers, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any one who can give any information as to the whereabouts of the said Walter Hendry, or if dead, who his heirs are, will please communicate with the subscribers.
DICK and STEVENSON, Writers, 180, West George-street, Glasgow, N.B.

CLARA, meet me WEDNESDAY.—Write 245—Missola.

CONACHER.—Information about JAMES CONACHER, sometime of Aberdeen, Scotland, who has not been heard of since 1844, is wanted by STRONACH, DUNCAN, and DUGUID, Advocates, Aberdeen, N.B.

MR. WILLIAMS, Painter, &c.—late of Castlereagh-street.—Please call at 416, George-street.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.
New Accoutrements will be issued to No. 1 Company Sydney Battalion Volunteer Rifles, at the Brigade Quarter-Master's Store, Victoria Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 17th April, immediately after the Commandant's Parade; the old accoutrements being at the same time handed over to Major BAYNES.
The new accoutrements being marked to correspond with the arms in possession, care must be taken that the accoutrements issued to each member bears the same marks as his rifle.
The necessary alterations consequent on this exchange will be made in the Arms and Accoutrements Book of this Company.
By command,
W. S. B. CHISHOLM, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.
The Commandant's PARADE for SATURDAY, the 17th April, will be as follows, viz.—
To be formed up in Moore-park, at 3.15 p.m. in lieu of quarter sixteenth, if parade not cancelled.
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries, with field guns and horses, remainder with carbines. Dear Field Battery to be formed up on the right of the Parade, the other on the left.
By command,
W. S. B. CHISHOLM, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

NO. 1 BATTERY, No. 2, will assemble TO-MORROW, Thursday, at Hyde Park, at 7.30 p.m. Drill order, without cutlasses.
FRANCIS FAHEY, Captain.

BATTERY.—Armstrong Gun DRILL, Military Bizzy, TO-NIGHT, 7.30 sharp.
W. GOODGE, Captain.

NO. 5 V. A.—Gun DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Victoria Barracks, at 8. Dismount, 9. R. B. Bradley, capt.

PRINCE ALFRED'S TOWN, V.A.—Full Muster requested at Company Drill Tonight, Hyde Park, 8.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Camp DRILL THIS EVENING, 7.30 p.m. T. JOHNSON, Ladies Department, to attend. Our usual MEETING after.
THOMAS BOWEN, Captain.

VOLUNTEER SAND ORDERLY.—Sergeant-major, T. J. THOMPSON, Pitt-st.

VOLUNTEER BAND ORDERLY.—Sergeant, for each, R. Johnson, 183, Pitt-st.

PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS, BY THE BEST AUTHORS.—The proprietors of the SIDENHAM LIBRARY

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Mines,
Sydney, 8th April, 1875.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR GOLD-MINING LEASES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Leases have been forwarded to the Wardens of the districts named, for delivery to the Lessees, and unless the lessees take the delivery of their respective leases within the time mentioned in notice issued by the Warden, they will be returned to this Department for cancellation.

Lessees who desire to appoint an attorney to execute and take delivery of their Lease can obtain a form of power of attorney on application at the Warden's or any Mining Registrar's Office, or at this Department.

If it be so desired, Leases can be forwarded for execution and delivery to the Clerk of any Warden's Court within the district, or to the Department in Sydney.

JOHN LUCAS.

MUDGEE MINING DISTRICT.

No.	Name.	Locality.	a.	r.	p.
19	Charles Coyle and others	Black Lead, Gulgong	4	1	22
20	Benjamin Morgan and others	Christmas Lead, Home Rule	4	0	0
21	Andrew Eppley and another	Home Rule Lead	4	0	0
22	William Crouley and others	Between Christmas and Home Rule Leads	4	0	0
23	Joseph Atkinson Twiss and others	The Three-mile, Gulgong	6	0	0
24	John Long and others	Home Rule	10	0	0
25	Thomas Miller and others	Three-mile, Gulgong	6	0	8
26	Daniel French and others	East of Black Lead, Gulgong	2	0	0
27	Samuel Somper and others	Three-mile, Gulgong	2	0	0

TAMBAROO AND TURON MINING DISTRICT.

No.	Name.	Locality.	a.	r.	p.
1	John K. Weir and others	Davidson's Hill, near Pyramul	12	0	0
2	Alexander M'Lerie and another	ditto	3	0	0
3	Dennis J. O'Connor and others	ditto	5	0	0
4	John King Weir and another	ditto	3	0	0
5	Ernest C. Davies and others	ditto	9	0	0
6	T. G. Weir and others	ditto	3	0	0
7	Henry Fisher and others	ditto	4	0	0
8	Robert James Rawsthorne and others	ditto	5	0	0
9	Ditto	ditto	5	0	0

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £250,000.

Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

BONUS 28 PER CENT. FOR LAST YEAR. AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.

Capital, £100,000. With power to increase to £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Sutherland, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Manuel F. Josephson, Esq. William Day, Esq.
John Wetherill, Esq. William Hezlet, Esq.

ONLY MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY IN THE COLONY.
Assurers participate in profits, and are free by law from all liability for losses.
Prompt and liberal settlements for fires.
Damage by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
Fire Insurances at LOWEST RATES.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.
Offices—255, Pitt-street.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

SYDNEY BRANCH.......... 143, Pitt-street.
INVESTED FUNDS.......... £214,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on Buildings, Goods, Furniture, Rent, &c.
MARINE RISKS taken at lowest current rates on Hulls, Merchandise, and Freights.
Claims payable in London, New Zealand, or any of the Australian colonies, at the option of the insured.
S. HAGUE SMITH, Agent.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.—Incorporated by Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand.
Capital paid up.................. £600,000
Reserve Fund..................... 180,000

A branch of the above Bank will shortly be opened in the premises, Pitt-street, known as Victoria-chambers.
D. L. MURDOCH, Inspector.
Sydney, 10th March, 1875.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. Jacob L. Montefiore, M.L.C., Chairman.
H. E. A. Allan, Esq. W. Tucker, Esq.
Alfred C. Garrick, Esq. Jas. Watson, Esq., M.L.A.
London Agents: Messrs. Levy, Smith, and Co.

Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London or at any of the company's agencies when required.
A Table of Rates may be obtained at the Company's Office, 91, Pitt-street.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES.—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, corner of Pitt and Spring-streets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BATHURST.—Mr. J. H. BERNEY has been appointed Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL for the abovenamed district in the room of Mr. H. SCHWORMSTAEDT, who will resign on 31st instant.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office,
March 24, 1875.

No. 75-10. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, April 14, 1875.
APPEALS against the Assessment for City and Water Rates, on new buildings erected during 1874, will be heard at the Darlinghurst Court-house, TO-MORROW, Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS at RAILWAY STATIONS, G. W. and S. RAILWAYS.
FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS are supplied to passengers at MOUNT VICTORIA and MITTAGONG Stations.
Parties and families desiring refreshments separately, or of a particular kind, can be accommodated by sending telegram through the station-master from any station, giving reasonable notice; said telegram will be sent free of charge.
At SYDNEY STATION, in addition to other refreshments, WINES, SPIRITS, and BEERS of the very BEST QUALITY are supplied to PASSENGERS ONLY, at reasonable prices.
JOHN L. CASTNER Lessee.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON, PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,
undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of ALEXANDER LINDSAY, of Warland Range, near Murrurundi, Contractor.
NOTICE is hereby given that, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, application will be made on behalf of the abovenamed insolvent, to his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, sitting in Insolvency, that the estate of the said insolvent may be released from sequestration, on the ground that his creditors have duly accepted an offer of composition, and on the grounds appearing in and by the affidavits filed in support of this application.
Dated this twelfth day of April, A.D. 1875.
THEOPHILUS B. SLATER, Attorney for the said Insolvent, Newcastle; by
CAPE and WESTGARTH, his agents, 188, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against paying any Accounts due to the proprietor of the Anchor Brewery, Woollahra, except to Mr. FREDERICK KRAMER, whose signature will be a sufficient receipt.
April 12, 1875. JOHN HEINZ.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
ESTATE of PATRICK NEWMAN, formerly of Appin, but late of Sydney, Clerk in holy orders, deceased.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Property Act of 1862, the Creditors of the abovenamed PATRICK NEWMAN, Clerk in holy orders, deceased, are required to send in the particulars of their debts and claims on or before the tenth day of May next, to the office of B. A. FREEHILL, 130, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, or in default thereof the Administrator will thereafter proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he has notice.
Dated this 13th day of April, A.D. 1875.
BERNARD AUSTIN FREEHILL,
Proctor for the said Administrator.
130, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN CONSEQUENCE of great mistakes occurring by delivery of purchases, combined with post letters and telegraphic informations addressed to M. Levey, of Wynyard-square, I beg to give NOTICE for the future, that all matters for myself must be addressed to MONTAGUE LEVEY, No. 1, Wynyard-square; and then I shall not be bothered by receiving any matters which should be addressed to Michael Levy, No. 34, Wynyard-square.
MONTAGUE LEVEY, No. 1, Wynyard-square.

A VOICE FROM THE BAKEHOUSE.—TO THE WORKMEN OF SYDNEY.

FELLOW WORKMEN,—The New South Wales Operative Bakers' Association, having for the last two years been endeavouring to organize a system of stated hours of labour, regret to state there are still a number of shops who continue and insist on the unlimited system, entirely disregarding the rights of the working classes.
We, seeing the advantages of the short-time movement so largely enjoyed by other branches of the working-class in Sydney, and being desirous, if possible, still to further reduce our hours, respectfully solicit your assistance to carry out our object, by patronising only those employers whose names are appended to this circular. Fellow workmen—by encouraging them you will not only help us, but strengthen your own cause, hoping that the day is not far distant when we, the bakers, will be enrolled under the glorious banner of the Eight-hour System.
N.B.—Employers wishing to conform to the Regulation of the Society will please communicate with the Secretary, and their names will be enrolled forthwith.

Boylson, Cross Roads, Ashfield	Muir, Woollahra
Cassin, George-street	M'Gee and Devir, Redfern
Connorton, Athlone-place	M'Lean, Redfern
Doodson, Chippendale	Martin, Forest Lodge
Dowdall and Moore, Redfern	Newton, King-street
Green, Newtown	Newnham and Shade, Rushcutter Bay
Hardie and Mitchell, George-street	Patrick, Pyrmont
Hinds, Redfern	Spring, Castlereagh-street
Jacobs, R. G., Bathurst-street	Service, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo
Jacobs, W. Pitt-street	Small, Miller's Point
Kidd, Ann-street	Veon (late Weir), William-street, Woolloomooloo
Kelly, Newtown	Williamson, William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Matherond Laing, Bathurst-street	

By order of the Association.
WILLIAM M'MURRICH, Secretary.

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, who has practised in the colonies since 1853, desires to notify he has no connection with any other person, and may be consulted daily only at 20, Wynyard-square.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF A. DALEY, of Newcastle.
CREDITORS in the above are requested to send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned Trustees without delay.
W. A. COOKE,
T. ALDERSON.
221, Elizabeth-street.

RIVERINA UNSTOCKED COUNTRY.—The undersigned would request that the gentlemen now in Sydney, who have expressed a desire to inspect some of my Runs without stock, situate in that portion of Riverina between the Lachlan, Bogan, and Darling Rivers, would call at the Crown Hotel, Brickfield-hill, this day, and arrange as to the time of inspection.
Other gentlemen desirous of purchasing superior Saltbush Country, undulating, in blocks of 100 square miles each, and adjoining, can see tracings and get particulars, to-day, from
D. J. O. N., Crown Hotel, Brickfield-hill.
April 14, 1875.

NOTICE.—ELIZABETH GRAHAM having left her home without any cause or provocation, I, her Husband, will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
THOMAS GRAHAM.
April 13, 1875.

TIN. TIN.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN receive TIN ORE for SALE or shipment, and will make liberal advances when required.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street,
Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators, undertake the management of Estates.
Mortgages negotiated.
Cash advanced upon properties submitted for sale.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms, for all kinds of Merchandise of British, Continental, or American manufacture.
RABONE FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of TIN and TIN ORE, and are also prepared to make liberal advances on shipments made to their London correspondents. HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.—The undersigned undertake the consignment of Wool, for sale either in this market or for shipment to London, America, and the Continent of Europe, and are prepared to make liberal advances on business entrusted to their care. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., SPRING-STREET SYDNEY.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS COMPANY'S COGNAC.
The Undersigned are AGENTS for the Company at Sydney, and have a stock in bulk and cases constantly on hand.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,
121, Pitt-street North.
Sydney, October 1, 1872.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.
MR. W. G. COLLINGS,
Mining Agent, Manager, and Broker.
Reports and surveys carefully made, and inquiries answered.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the colonies for Messrs. D. HOGARTH and CO., PRESERVED PROVISION MANUFACTURERS, and EXPORT OILMEN, LONDON and ABERDEEN, are in receipt of regular shipments, and are prepared to execute INDENTS for their MANUFACTURES.
HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, and CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or Stock consigned to us.

DUBUISSON, ROBEY, and CO.
Importers and Commission Agents,
Noumea,
New Caledonia.

EQUITABLE PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Members are requested to leave their SCRIP-BOOKS at the Office, for the purpose of auditing.
THOS. MILLER, Manager.

NOTICE.—During my absence from the colony, my BROTHER, Mr. B. Robertson Rodd, will transact any business on my account. B. PLASHETT RODD.
April 10, 1875.

GODFREY B. ROBINS, Artist in Hair, First Prize Exhibition 1875,
begs to inform his friends and numerous customers that he obtained First Prize at the present Exhibition, and whilst thanking them for past favours solicits a continuation of their patronage.
Please note address,
G. B. ROBINS, Watchmaker and Jeweller,
231, Pitt-street,
opposite EVENING NEWS Office.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of three first-class Dwelling Houses, Macquarie-street North, for C. J. Roberts, Esq. The works may be tendered for as under:—
1. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork.
2. Carpenters and joiners' work, and all finishing trades.
3. Or the whole work in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to J. S. GILMORE, Architect, 251, George-street, to whom sealed tenders are to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock noon.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS (separate for masons' and finishing trades, or in one sum) are hereby invited for the Erection of a Congregational Church at Woollahra.
Plans and specifications to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be delivered on the 29th instant.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect.
Belmore-chambers, George-street,
April 12, 1875.

TENDERS wanted, for BRICKWORK of 4-roomed House. C. CAINS, Clifton Hotel, Botany Road.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of ALEXANDER BRODIE, OF MURRURUNDI, Storekeeper.
For SALE by TENDER
the whole of the
STOCK-IN-TRADE IN THE ABOVE ESTATE,
comprising
THE STOCK OF A GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
namely,
Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Drapery, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ironmongery, Saddlery, Earthenware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., together with all the working paraphernalia.
TENDERS will be received for the purchase of the above until 12 o'clock, noon, of THURSDAY, the 15th instant, by
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Esq.,
Official Assignee,
at his offices, Terry's-buildings,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

A copy of the List of Stock-in-Trade, &c., will be on view for inspection at the office of the Official Assignee on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant.
The STOCK-IN-TRADE and Lists of same will be OPEN FOR INSPECTION at the premises of the Insolvent, as above, on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant.
The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.
JAMES HUTCHISON, Jun.,
Agent for the Official Assignee.
Murrurundi, April 3, 1875.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS for the whole or separate trades invited until 26th instant, for erection of Villa at Darling Point. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.—TENDERS will be received up to 7 p.m. on THURSDAY, 15th instant, for the Forming, Draining, &c., of the following streets, at per chain:—
Railway Parade
Chick-street
River View-street.
All information can be obtained from the Council Clerk, at his residence, Burwood Road, every evening after 6 p.m.
By order of the Mayor.
R. M. FERGUSON, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, 1st April, 1875.

TENDERS required, for Counters, Glass Cases, and Office-fittings, for new premises, corner of Market and York streets. Apply W. SABER and SONS, 500 and 502, George-street.

TENDERS for PLASTERING required. Apply at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Corrugated Iron Workshop. Apply, 52, Oxford-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY ON EASY TERMS.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours.
ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, or any other tangible security.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY.—REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £5 to £1000, to respectable persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, or life policies, cabs, and all kinds of vehicles at low interest, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments to suit the borrowers' own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen or persons in want of temporary accommodation can obtain all information necessary gratuitously, by applying personally or by letter, to the MANAGER.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUUM LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law costs, or publicity; also on deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted, interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

MONEY.—THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 98, Elizabeth-street (next Brigade Office) advance Money at the most reasonable rates, upon all kinds of tangible securities, BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION, and NOTES OF HAND, repayable by instalments extending over any period, to meet the borrower's convenience, with the option of renewal. In all cases the strictest confidence may be relied on, and advances concluded on the day applied for. To tradesmen and others commencing business this office offers peculiar advantages.
Written communications promptly attended to.

£5 TO £500 to LEND, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. READ, 434, George-st.

INVESTMENTS in Bank, Steam, Insurance, Gas, Coal Mining and other Share and Debenture securities may be obtained or disposed of on application to
H. A. CAPE, Broker,
136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Interest as under is allowed by this Society on deposits viz.:—
Payable in 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum
Ditto 6 ditto, 5 per cent. ditto
Ditto 3 ditto, 4 per cent. ditto.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices—Park-street, one door from George-street.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
AMPLE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ADVANCES.
This Society makes advances on the most eligible and liberal terms. Borrowers can pay off whatever amount they choose in any year, and are charged interest (at the reduced rate) only on the balance due in April of each year. They share also in the profits of the Society.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.
Head Office—305, George-street, Sydney.

DEPOSITS to any amount are now being received by the PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY, at the current rate of interest.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.
Office—305, George-street.

EQUITABLE PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING, LAND, AND SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, 284, Pitt-street.
This Society advances on Freehold or Leasehold Property, payable by weekly amounts of 5s 4d per £100.
Shares, £50; entrance fee, 2s 6d. Investing shares bear 8 per cent. interest. Weekly subscriptions, 1s 6d per share.
Savings' Bank Branch—6 per cent. is being given for deposits.
Prospectuses (free) and Rules (6d), and every information obtainable.
THOS. MILLER, Manager.

£800 FOR INVESTMENT upon freehold security. W. Cope, Mort's-buildings.

£5000 TO LEND on approved freehold security. Apply W. BARKER, Solicitor, 56, Hunter-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Any person caught SELLING a counterfeit Machine, EITHER with or without THE Singer Trade-Mark PLATE, or using the word "SINGER" in connection with any OTHER name, or in any way whatsoever conveying the IMPRESSION that the COUNTERFEIT is a SINGER, will be PROSECUTED without further notice by
G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.),
No. 1, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE LOCKSTITCH,
REGISTERED under the TRADE MARKS Act of NEW SOUTH WALES.

The LARGEST SALE of any in AUSTRALIA.
Especially adapted for FAMILY USE and light manufacturing purposes, and superior to any machine for SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH, and BEAUTY.
The only PRACTICAL LOW-PRICED lockstitch Sewing-machine ever invented, which accounts for the extraordinary demand now existing for them.
It combines the GOOD QUALITIES of all machines, with NONE of their DEFECTS.
IT IS THE SIMPLEST.
IT IS THE MOST DURABLE.
IT IS CERTAIN AND RELIABLE.
IT WILL WORK EVERY MATERIAL.
IT IS THE EASIEST TO LEARN TO OPERATE.
IT IS GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
It will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, seam, tuck, ruffle, hemstitch, gather, and sew on at same time.
It will work equally well on silk, linen, woollen, and cotton goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.
FIVE THOUSAND PURCHASERS claim it the MOST COMPLETE machine they have EVER USED, and that the HOME SHUTTLE MACHINE is
A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS,
and OFFERED at a PRICE WITHIN THE REACH of ALL.
We faithfully fulfil orders (accompanied by remittance or reference), if purchasers cannot visit our Sale Room.
Directions accompany the machine, fully describing its operations.
We are the SOLE AGENTS of the manufacturer, and do NOT receive payment by instalments.
There are WORTHLESS IMITATIONS in the MARKET WITHOUT OUR NAME upon them, of which intending BUYERS should BE AWARE.
We have NO AGENTS in SYDNEY, our ONLY OFFICE being as AT FOOT.
The price of the No. 1 HAND MACHINE, with extras complete in hinged box, is
£4 10s 0d.
For use by foot, No. 2, with elegant table of genuine American manufacture, all complete,
£6 10s 0d.
Panel polished covers, No. 3, with lock and key, 25s extra.
Illustrations, specimens, and tuition free of charge on application.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!!!
Sole Agents for the HOME Shuttle Machine,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WANZER SEWING MACHINES.
The WANZER MACHINES ARE NOW
The PRIZE MACHINES OF THE WORLD.
The LITTLE WANZER has never yet been defeated in public competition.
It is used in the British Public schools because the premier hand and treadle machine of the world.
No disinterested person disputes its superiority.
"At the Exhibition at Brantford, Canada, last October
"(1874), the 'D' Machine took 1st PRIZE over Singer's No. 2 and
"Wheeler and Wilson No. 6 for MANUFACTURING,
"and the 'F' Machine took 1st PRIZE over the Family Singer,
"Howe A., Williams, Wheeler and Wilson No. 2, and
"Webster, for FAMILY USE."
These and other FACTS go altogether beyond mere assertion, and purchasers of Wanzer machines may FEEL SATISFIED they are buying wisely.
Hand Machine, £4 10s; with stand, £6.
Wanzer "F," for FAMILIES .. £9 9 0
Wanzer "D," for TAILORS and Families .. 11 0 0
Wanzer "E," wheel feed for leatherwork .. 12 0 0
Specimens of work and price lists can be had, post free, from the Sole Agents, GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES.

	£	s.	d.
The "LADY," chain-stitch, complete, with box	2	10	0
The "LITTLE WILLCOX," twisted loop stitch, complete, with box	2	15	0
The "MATCHLESS," chain-stitch, complete, with box	3	5	0
The "UNIQUE," chain-stitch, complete, with box	3	5	6
The "AUSTRALIAN," lock-stitch, complete, with box	4	10	0
The "AUSTRALIAN," lockstitch, complete, on stand	6	6	0
The "DEFIANCE," lock-stitch, complete, with box	4	10	0
The "DEFIANCE," lock-stitch, complete, on stand	6	0	0
The "DOLLY VARDEN," lock-stitch, complete, on stand	6	6	0
The "FAVOURITE," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	6	6	0
The "LILY," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	7	7	0
The "GARDNER'S," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	8	8	0

Each machine guaranteed in perfect order, and trial given before purchase. Printed or personal instructions if required, gratis.
S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street,
Sole Agents for the Patentees.

THE WHEELER and WILSON SEWING-MACHINE
has no heavy machinery to tire and weary the feet, and is therefore the
MOST SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.
THE WHEELER AND WILSON
has no cog-wheels to wear away and break, which renders it the most durable as well as the fastest and best
SEWING-MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
CAUTION.—The great success of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-Machine has produced numerous spurious imitations. To guard the public, the American MEDALLION TRADE MARK is now placed on every genuine machine, and parties purchasing are particularly requested to examine same.
Time Payments arranged on the most liberal scale.
GORDON and GOTCH, 353, George-street, Sole Agents for New South Wales and Queensland.

WHY NOT.
SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND IN ACCEPTING A TRIAL OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES EVER MADE—
AND AS YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY BEFORE YOU TRY—
ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s. COMPLETE.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

FURNISHING EXHIBITION,
FURNISHING EXHIBITION.
FURNISHING EXHIBITION.
Visitors to Sydney should inspect the extensive display of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for the complete furnishing of a house of any class, with a view to artistic taste, combined with utility, lowest prices, consistent with guaranteed quality.
HARDY BROTHERS,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9 to 17, Oxford-street.

FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
HARDY BROTHERS,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
have the largest stock in the colony of new and second-hand Furniture, Iron Bedsteads and Bedding of all kinds, exhibited in their large Showrooms; and their prices will be found 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house. All goods delivered free in the city and suburbs.

CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, &c.
HARDY, BROTHERS are showing a large assortment of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Axminster, and Velvet Pile Rugs, at exceedingly low prices.
INTENDING PURCHASERS should inspect their stock before deciding elsewhere.

OILCLOTH FOR ROOMS OR PASSAGES.
CHINA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS, WHITE and COLOURED.
HARDY, BROTHERS have just received a shipment of Floorcloths in very choice patterns, suitable for rooms or passages. Also, China Matting of the best quality, usual widths.

HANDSOME CHIMNEY GLASSES, GILT FRAMES.
HANDSOME TOILET GLASSES, IN EVERY STYLE,
At HARDY, BROTHERS,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
HARDY, BROTHERS have a choice assortment of Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman, Aucher, Bord, and other eminent makers. Also, Harmoniums, by Alexandre, for SALE, cheap, and on easy terms.
HARDY, BROTHERS,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

BARGAINS, new landing, in fine order,—Newest improved Howe, Singer, and other Sewing-machines, American Axes, Shovels, Chairs, Brooms, &c.
M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 527, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR EASTER PRESENTS.
Purchase them where you have variety to choose from all the leading makers of the day.
The world-renowned Howe's new improved Family Machines, reduced price, £9.
The SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE, every machine with the S. M. Co.'s trade mark, reduced price, £8 10s.
WHEELER and WILSON'S.—Caution.—We have no other agents. Our W. W. machines are only to be had at our establishment, reduced price, £7.
HOME SHUTTLE HAND OR FOOT MACHINE, £4 10s.
LITTLE WANZER, hand or foot, £4 10s.
A Sewing-Machine within the reach of all (EASY PAYMENTS). You can purchase any of the above machines by leaving a deposit of £1, and paying the balance 2s 6d or 5s weekly.
Note the address
TURNER and WOOD, 349, George-street.

THE LABOUR BAZAAR, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street, was established 35 years ago, on the principle of buying and selling for cash. The proprietors still adhere to the same rule, and are always better satisfied with a very light profit and quick return than hold their goods for the market value.
The following is a very brief outline of some of the goods now on view:—
Hall tables, chairs, and umbrella stands
Square and round-end telescope dining tables, from 5 to 15 feet, with and without screws
Cedar and mahogany sofas
Couches and chairs, in leather and haircloth
Sets of first-class oak furniture, each comprising couch, beautifully carved; 2 easy chairs, and 12 chairs with stuffed backs, and covered with dead grain morocco
Mahogany and cedar chiffonieres and sideboards, with and without glass backs, from 30s to £40
Dining-room, bedroom, library, and fancy cane chairs, of every description
Bookcases, cabinets, library tables, office furniture, maps, globes, chronometers, aneroids, ships' clocks, and medicine chests
Billiard-bagatelle tables, and folding bagatelle-boards, with stands
Gilt sofas and chairs, covered in satin
Rosewood and walnut drawing-room suites, in rich satin, damask, tabaret, and rep, from £12 10s to £50
Solid walnut and rosewood loo, card, occasional, and work tables
Grover and Baker's and Singer's sewing-machines, from £3 to £12
Pier, chimney, girandole, cheval, and toilet glasses
Valuable oil paintings and engravings
Brass and mahogany curtain poles, rings, bands, &c.
Damask and lace curtains
Pianofortes by Erard, Collard and Collard, Cadby, Broadwood, and other makers, from 40s to 100 guineas
Silver-mounted flutes, concertinas, and violins
Brussels tapestry, patent felt, and Kidderminster carpets, from 1s 6d
Hearthrugs, doormats, and slips, every size
Old seasoned floorcloth, various widths and patterns
2000 rolls white and coloured best China matting
Glass and china in endless variety
Table cutlery and every description of platedware
Brass and iron tube and solid post bedsteads, from £35 to 20s
Swing cots, cradles, and basinettes
Hair, fibre, and flock mattresses
Feather and air beds, bolsters, and pillows
Marble and cedar top washstands, with toilet tables to match
Blankets, quilts, bed and table linen
Mahogany, walnut, cedar, and pine wardrobes, with and without glass doors
Chests of drawers and secretaires, from 30s
Cut-glass chandeliers and lustres
Cooking stoves, English grates and patent mangles
Kitchen ironmongery of every description.
Portable furniture of every description always on hand to save packing and risk of breakage. Goods carefully packed for the country.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.,
Auctioneers, Valuators, Furniture Brokers, Importers, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Ironmongers and General Commission Agents,
Labour Bazaar,
285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295,
Pitt-street, Sydney.
Established 1840.
3000 CHAIRS and 100 sofas, card tables, drawing-room suites, and everything required for ball or parties, to be LET on HIRE at the Labour Bazaar. Any quantity of new and second-hand furniture purchased for cash.

SUPERIOR Horsehair MATTRESSES for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

PULU, Flock, Fibre, and Flax MATTRESSES.—Best stock in the town to select from at LAWLER'S.

MATTRESSES carefully cleansed and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

SINGLE and Double IRON BEDSTEADS for SALE, cheap. J. LAWLER, 517, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

GOSPEL OAK IRON 5 to 9 ft., and American Plaster, just landed. Crane and Son, City Cement Stores.

200,000 FEET T. and G. colonial and Maryborough flooring lining, Oregon spars, planking, scantling, &c.
PALING—5 and 6 feet, R. T.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3 Red Deals
BALTIC T. and G. BOARDS, 1¼, 1, ¾, ½, and ⅜ inch, just landed
DOORS, SASHES, casements, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated Iron, Ridging, and Spouting, ¾ and 1 inch galvanized water pipe and fittings
CEMENT—Best Portland, Keene's Cement, &c.
SHEET LEAD and Zinc, assorted sizes
DRAIN PIPES all sizes, Chimney Pots, Fire and Building Bricks, Paving Tiles, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, George-street; and 7, Parramatta-street; and Pottery, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

SLATES, Countess, 20 x 10, in stock and to arrive, reduced in price. Crane and Son, New Pitt-st., Cir. Qy.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-street.

LIME. LIME.—The best Stone and Shell LIME in any quantity. Gardner's Lime Works, Miller's Point.

JOHN TAYLOR and CO. (late JOHN BOOTH and CO.), wholesale and retail Timber Merchants, have on hand a large assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER of all kinds; a fine sample of clear pine, white pine, T. and G., and American shelving, Oregon in all sizes, including spars up to 95 feet in length, at reduced rates. Doors, sashes, turnery, &c.
Ironbark girders of the best quality. Turpentine and ironbark piles.
25, Sussex-street, and Balmain.
Country branches: Saw Mills, Manning River and Cape Hawke.

OREGON BOARDS, 1-in. tongued and grooved, extra full cut. MILLER and HARRISON.

GALVANIZED IRON, Hobart Town Palings. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

CEMENT at reduced prices; Cedar, Pine, and Hardwood. MILLER and HARRISON.

BEECH, KAURI, and MARYBOROUGH PINE. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

DOORS, SASHES, Architraves, Skirtings, Mouldings. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

KAURI TIMBER.—Squared logs, specially selected. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street, agent for the Hokianga Timber Company.

ON SALE, Sheet Lead, G. C. Plain and Corrugated Iron, all lengths, &c., reduced prices; Lead Washers for roofing, Water Tube Fittings, W.-C. Basins and Traps. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 282, Pitt-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

FOR SALE, nearly new, a very handsome cab PHAETON, made by Halley, very light, for one or two horses, with all the modern improvements.
HALLEY'S, 381, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS! &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £26; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

FOR SALE, a real good Saddle and Harness HORSE, cheap. B. R. RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

HORSE wanted, cheap and small, for harness, perfectly quiet. State price, L. L. D., HERALD.

STUD HORSE.—For SALE, one of the handsomest HORSES in Sydney, by New Warrior out of Alpha, by Cossack; price, 200 guineas; thoroughly sound.
KNIGHT, Castlereagh-street.

PAIR Brown Buggy HORSES, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet, £35; Chestnut Buggy Horse, £15. Knight.

HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £20; Cob, Saddle, and Bridle, £8; Pagnell Cart, £10. KNIGHT.

NEW Express WAGGONETTE, £35; Waggon, carry ton, £37; double-seat Buggy and Harness, £35; Gig and Harness, £12; Sociable, £10; Double Harness, £8; single, £3; Side-saddle, 70s; Saddles, £2. Knight.

FOR SALE, Buggy, Safety, or Spring-cart HORSE, very fast. G. COULTER, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, Cab-horse HARNESS. C. Richards, Albert-street, Redfern.

FOR SALE (three traps in one), a very elegant MAIL PHAETON, one of the handsomest Canopy-top WAGGONETTES, and a very pretty little OMNIBUS; the only vehicle of the kind in the colony, and well worth the inspection of intending purchasers. Cost £150; to be sold for £80. 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, a fine powerful, upstanding COB, suitable, for a brougham or cab. Subject to any trial. 434, George-street.

SUPERIOR-BUILT Sociable BUGGY, and new set Harness, £66 the lot; a splendid turn out; new double-seated American Hickory buggy, with brake and pole, and set double Harness, £60. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

TRAY BUGGY and HARNESS, £25; Hooded SOCIABLE, £40. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS bay Saddle and Buggy HORSE, £21; upstanding Dapple-gray ditto, £16. GIBSON'S.

IMPORTED Shetland PONY, £30; American Trotting SULKY, £40. GIBSON, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, light Pagnel CART and Harness. Apply G. ABBOTT, York-street Markets.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

1000 BULLOCKS, in the Clarence district, all well-bred, and good colours.
BREWSTER and TREBECK.

DURHAM BULLS.—G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. A. and W. Busby, to offer for PRIVATE sale about 17 very choice pure-bred Durham BULLS, all beautiful colours, and unsurpassed for breeding and quality in the colonies. They are from 12 to 18 months old, and can be inspected at Cassilis.

RANKEN, WILSON, and CO., have for SALE,
1. 900 STORE BULLOCKS, travelling South, near Charleville, all inoculated, ages 2 years to 5
2. 300 Cows, on the Bogan, in a paddock, ready for inspection
3. Various lots of Store Cattle, on Queensland stations
4. Lightly stocked Cattle Stations in Queensland, with large area for increase, up to 10,000 and 15,000 head to be had with small mobs of cattle, at a low price per head. Inspection invited.
5. Store wethers in the Southern districts.
Bridge-street-chambers.

LINCOLN SHEEP.
G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from R. Dawbin, Esq., to offer for private SALE,
A number of pure-bred imported Lincoln RAMS and EWES, full particulars of which can be obtained from the auctioneers.

LINCOLN RAMS. LINCOLN RAMS.
128 pure-bred Lincoln Rams, bred by that celebrated breeder W. Rutledge, Esq., Victoria, for SALE by G. M. PITT and SON.
N.B.—Mr. Rutledge's certificate of the purity of the breeding of the above rams can be seen at the offices of the auctioneers.

STORE SHEEP. STORE SHEEP.—The undersigned have for private SALE,
About 9000 first-class store wethers
Ditto 5000 ditto ewes.
The above are now on Liverpool Plains.
G. M. PITT and SON.

FOR SALE,
1000 Head of BULLOCKS, now running at the Berida Station; a good portion of them are fat. For particulars apply to B. SOLOMONS, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay; or to EDWARD FLOOD, Jun., on the station.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have for private SALE, 4000 aged EWES, prime lot, a bargain.

COOLAH DISTRICT.—MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have a purchaser for a SHEEP STATION, about 20,000 sheep.

NOTICE TO GRAZIERS.
MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. require 3000 fattening WEDDERS, within 100 miles of Boggabri.
171, Pitt-street.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.—275,000 ACRES of Salt Bush Country, with 12,000 HEAD of CATTLE.
MAIDEN, HILL, and CO.

DR. JENKINS' CATTLE.
G. F. WANT begs to notify that Dr. Jenkins' Cattle advertised by him for sale at the present Exhibition are for PRIVATE SALE.
Catalogues can be obtained on application to the agent, at the Exhibition Grounds; or 273, George-street.

TO CATTLE OWNERS.
NOTICE.—The Nepean Towers Cattle withdrawn from Exhibition. The bulls for SALE, and other pure breds, may be seen by a visit by railway to Douglass Park. Train leaves Sydney daily at 10 a.m., arrives at Douglass Park noon, and returns at 4 p.m.
R. L. JENKINS.

NEW ZEALAND STATION PROPERTIES in the HAWKES BAY and CANTERBURY PROVINCES, freehold and leasehold, with from 10 to 20,000 SHEEP, for SALE by
HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE.
For SALE, by the undersigned—
1000 Bullocks, 2 to 6 years
500 ditto, 2 to 6 ditto
700 ditto, 2 and 3 ditto
300 Cows, 2 to 7 ditto
1000 Mixed, 2 to 6 ditto
500 ditto, 2 and 3 ditto
200 ditto, 1½ up.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

STORE SHEEP.
FOR SALE by the undersigned—
15,000 Wethers, 2 to 6 years
4,000 ditto, 2 and 3 ditto
4,000 ditto, 3 to 6 ditto
1,400 ditto, 3 years
600 Ewes, mixed ages
9,500 Mixed, 2 to 7 years
10,000 Ewes, 2 to 6 ditto.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

PRIVATE SALE.
DOTSWOOD STATION,
North Kennedy District, Queensland,
with
about 11,576 highly bred cattle.
This magnificent property is for ABSOLUTE SALE.
Full advertisements appeared in last Wednesday's and Saturday's papers.
Plan and all particulars can be obtained from
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the following Properties:—
Crystal Brook Station, Maranoa, 10,000 sheep
Cattle Station, Leichhardt District, 1456 head cattle
Boondandilla Station, Darling Downs District, 6000 sheep
Small Fattening Station, Darling Downs District
Estate, near Braidwood, 6000 acres highly improved
Numerous other Properties both in New South Wales and Queensland.
Also the following Stock:—
Three splendid thoroughbred Stallions
400 Bullocks, 300 Cows, Richmond River
Store Sheep and Cattle, in Queensland, various lots
1400 Maiden Ewes, 2300 Wedders, near Denison Town
11,000 first-class maiden ewes, from a noted Northern station
1100 Wethers, 400 Maiden Ewes, near Queanbeyan
2000 first-class Maiden Ewes, Coolah
Rams from celebrated Mudgee flocks
First-class Bulls, in various localities.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Lease, License, &c., snug Hotel, Balmain, £60. JOSEPH and CO., 105½, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, 2 snug HOTELS, suburbs, £50 and £175. JOSEPH and CO., 105½, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a city HOTEL; bar trade, £30; low rent; price £350. JOSEPH and CO.

WARBRECCAN COMBING RAMS.
SULLIVAN and SIMPSON beg to notify that the proprietors of the above Rams will be travelling their annual draft to their Northern stations, from Deniliquin, in June next. To any persons requiring them on the line of route they can deliver on the way.
The wool from the Warbreccan sheep has for years held a very high place, and has on several occasions received first prize. It has, moreover, been highly commended by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce as a first-class combing wool.
The fleeces at the present Exhibition carried away first and second prizes, and were also highly commended. They combine great weight and length of staple, with good quality, and are specially noted for evenness. The rams are hardy, of good sound constitution, never having been pampered or otherwise exceptionally treated.
About 500 will be for sale, and can be delivered in lots, either at Deniliquin or en route to the Darling Downs.
Orders will be booked up to the 1st June.

FOR SALE, a pair of young EMUS. Can be seen at Mr. A. H. Fancourt's, Portitude House, Elizabeth-street, Woollahra.

SADLERS' Chopping-machines, Pork Sausage Skins, for SALE. P. Andreas, Brickfield-hill.

FOR SALE, cheap, good Milking GOAT and Kid. B. R. RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, School DESKS and FORMS, nearly new, at E. Johnson's, 183, Pitt-street, opposite City Bank.

FOR SALE, a portable forge ANVIL, vice and bench anvil Block, and variety of tools, for £10. Apply H. T. S., HERALD Office.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE (Limited),
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,
request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.
The following are specially adapted for Australia:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial...... £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped 6 6 0
In hunting cases, 10s 6d extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for ladies).
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. 12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes 21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case .. 18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case .. 27 6 0
Gold Watches, in hunting cases, £3 3s extra.

A WARRANTY IS GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

Orders should be accompanied by a remittance.
A pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, and containing the prices of silver plate, plated ware, watches, clocks, and jewellery, will be forwarded gratis, and post free on application.
Orders addressed to Goldsmiths' Alliance (limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, can be forwarded through their agents,—
Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., Sydney.
" Francis and M'Pherson, Melbourne.
" Joseph Stilling and Co., Adelaide.
" Justin, Browne, and Co., Hobart Town.
From whom pamphlets of prices and other information can be obtained.

MINING MACHINERY for SALE.
2 Cornish Flue Boilers, 28 feet x 6 feet 6
1 ditto ditto, 29 feet x 6 feet 6
1 ditto ditto, 27 feet 6 x 6 feet 6
1 25-inch Horizontal Engine, by Tennant
1 24-inch ditto ditto, ditto
1 22½-inch ditto ditto, ditto
2 sets heavy Pumping Gear
16-inch Draw Lift and Column
16-inch Plunger and Column
11-inch double-acting Surface Pump
4 cast-iron Puddling Machines.
Full particulars at the offices of Messrs. MELHADO and CURTIS, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED has for SALE:—
Best Linseed OIL CAKE, ex Cairnbulg
Best BOMBAY LINSEED, ex Ehlana.
J. DE V. LAMB, 3, Gresham-street.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN ALE, in stock or to arrive. GILFILLAN and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarter-casks; Central Society's dark and pale 1872, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, and pale in cases; and old pale 1860, in quarter-casks; and Comandon's pale and dark brandy, in bulk
WHISKY—Mitchell's old Irish and Scotch, in bulk and case; and Burke's old Irish, in case
WINES—Kenneth Mackenzie's Port and Sherry, in case; and Sherry, in bulk, medium quality to fine; and Graham's Port, in case
BOTTLED ALE—Tennent's and M'Ewen's, in quarts and pints; and Ind, Coope, and Co.'s, to arrive
BULK ALE—M'Ewan's old brew, and to land new brew
STOUT—Tennent's, in quarts and pints
BITTERS—Pomegranate (in small phials)
CANVAS—in bales assorted, Nos. 1 to 3, of different qualities
WOOLPACKS—full 10½ lbs. (open at end)
CANDLES—Brandon's 8-medal candles, to arrive
TWINE—best seaming, in bales and trusses
FENCING WIRE—Whitecross and Co.'s Nos. 6 and 8, and Richard Johnson and Nephew's No. 6, annealed, drawn
VINEGAR—Pott's, in bulk
FLOORCLOTH—Hendry, Whyte, and Strachan's, A and B quality, to arrive
GALVANIZED IRON—Lysaght's orb., corrugated and flat iron, to arrive.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK Neatsfoot Oil, Curriers' Tools, Leather, and Grindery. T. W. EABY and SON, 54, York-st.

HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO., 375 George-street, Sydney, importers of—
Watches, jewellery, and clocks
Watch materials, stones, and tools
Optical and mathematical instruments
Cutlery and plated ware
Musical instruments and utensils
Meerschaum, wood, clay, and fancy pipes
Tobacconist sundries, matches, tobacco, and cigars
Purses, bags, albums, and fancy leather goods
Brushware, combs, perfumery, and looking glasses
Stationery, ink, lithographs, and chromos
Haberdashery, flowers, feathers, and hat ornaments
Berlin wool and embroideries, Marseilles and Lisbon work
Beads, island goods, firearms, fishing tackle
Games, cricketing goods, toys, dolls, and fireworks
Workboxes, writing desks, folios, and fancy boxes
Vases and ornaments, crockery, lamp and glass ware
Basketware, whips and sticks, &c., &c., &c.
Colonial saddlery always on hand
Goods of all known brands and renowned makers always on hand, and shipments of novelties received by every Mail steamer.

FOR SALE, superior Grass-tree GUM, in small or large parcels. MOODIE and MONRO, Circular Quay.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE.

"Hennessy's" brandy, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases, * and ***	Sparkling moselle and hock
"Otard's" brandy, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarters, cases, and flasks	Sardines, halves and quarters
Martell's brandy, dark, in hogsheads and quarters	Preserved peas, in tins
Associated Vineyard, in cases and flasks	Mushrooms, truffles
Low case and mixing brandy	White beans, in casks
Brandy colouring	Green peas, in casks
Bulk claret, in hogsheads	Bottled fruits, in brandy
Clarets—Vergniaud, No. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and Vin Ordinaire	Corks, and corking machines
Sauterne, chablis, and vermouth	Capsules for bottles
Assorted liqueurs	Chocolat des Princes
Absinthe, curaçoa	French mustard
Maraschino, chartreuse	French white wine vinegar
Champagnes—Moet, Piper, Krug, and others	French salad oil—quarts, pints, and ½-pints
	Tomato sauce
	Anchovies, in oil
	Macaroni, vermicelli
	Candles, 8-medal
	Patés foie gras
	Oilmen's stores.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY.—The following Certificate has been received from Mr. Charles Watt, Professor of Chemistry, Government Analyst, and Inspector of Kerosene:—
"Sydney, 25th January, 1875.
"During some recent experiments having reference to the illuminating power of kerosene oil and gas, it was observed that the 'Comet' Oil yielded a light of rather higher illuminating power, with a smaller consumption of oil, than the best brand of American kerosene obtainable in this market.
"Yours, faithfully,
(Signed) "CHAS. WATT."

COMET KEROSENE OIL can be had of all Grocers, Ironmongers, and Dealers.
For the convenience of purchasers, the Company will store, free of charge, and deliver as required.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Office, 3, Hunter-street.

WE beg to advise having received ex late arrivals:—
Hennessy's one, two, and three star and VO pale Brandies
Tanqueray's very celebrated Old Tom
Roederer's, Piper's, Moet's, and other Champagnes
Amontillado and other choice Sherries
Ports of very superior qualities
Finest Madeira, Brown Sherries, genuine Liqueurs, Ales, Stout, &c., &c., &c.
PEATE and HARCOURT.

FINEST York hams, English and colonial bacon; Stilton, Hobart Town, and Bodalla cheese; crystallized apricots, greengages, mirabelle plums; ginger chinois, and cherries glacé, Metz fruits; calfsfoot, lemon, orange, and red and black currant jellies; pâté-de-foie-gras, reinder tongues, in jelly; jugged hare; Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge, pork, and Westphalia sausages, in tins; potted ham, beef, tongue; ham and chicken, game, salmon, lobster, anchovy, bloater, and shrimp pastes, pâté-a-diable, oysters in jelly, stewed eels, pickled oysters, cockscombs, whitebait, ham and chicken, game, and pork pies, devilled ham, lampreys in jelly, truffled French pâtés, pickled mushrooms and horseradish, champignons, petits pois, salad cream, tomato conserve, French and Spanish olives, essence of coffee, meat wafer biscuits; Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, in great variety; new figs, French plums, muscatels, Jordan almonds, raspberries, strawberries, cherries, apricots, peaches, and greengages, in syrup; walnuts, Barcelonas, shell almonds, &c.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
258, 260, and 262, George-street.

TANKS, TANKS.—400-gallon TANKS, extra thickness, on SALE. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

MARTELL'S BRANDY for SALE. ALLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

100 HOGSHEADS English ALE; also Barclay's bottled Stout, at Stores, King-st. F. O'Brien.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
GUINNESS' STOUT by O'Brien, Dagger brand, in pints and quarts
MALT—Pale (English), in tanks
CORNSACKS, WOOLPACKS, Sides and Ends
CANVAS and ORE BAGS
COFFEE, No. 1, Plantation and Native
CAUSTIC SODA, "LIVER" brand, 60 per cent.
SODA CRYSTALS, 3-cwt. casks
FLOUR OF SULPHUR—in barrels
ROSIN, pale amber
BLACKING, BAKER'S PASTE
SHEATHING FELT
OIL—OLIVE, in barrels
SALMON—1-lb. tins, J. West and Co.'s, and Watson and Bennan's
COCOA and CHICORY—Taylor, Brothers
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS
MADAGASCAR POCKETS
COARSE SALT
GENEVA—Key brand, 4 gallons
RUM—R. W. P. and Co.'s, 30 per cent., hogsheads and quarters
HOOP IRON, SHEET IRON, BOILER PLATES, and SHEET ZINC
FENCING WIRE, "WHITECROSS," Nos. 4 to 12
GALVANIZED—Orb, Corrugated, and Wolverhampton, Plain
TEAS—Ex Steamship Amoy and Janet, S. O. Pekoes.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

ON SALE, by THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-street.
ALE and PORTER—in bulk and glass
BRANDY—superior pale and dark, in bulk and glass
PORT and SHERRY WINES of first brands
HOPS—Mid-Kent and Sussex, prime samples, 1873-74
CURRANTS; sardines, ½'s and ¼'s; Salmon, Oysters, in 1-lb. tins
DATES—prime fruit, in good condition; Groats
CORNSACKS, 2¼, full weight; WOOLPACKS, 10½ lbs.
CAROLINA RICE, Soda Crystals, Confectionery
PICKLES; Salad and CASTOR OILS, pints and ½-pints
OILMEN'S STORES, Teas, and Sugar of all qualities.
SALT—COARSE LIVERPOOL, now landing.

BISQUIT and CO.'S BRANDY, in dark and pale, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents of James T. Fallon, 25, Macquarie-place.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL and NAILS. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

BASS' ALE, bottled by E. and J. Burke. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

GINOULHIAC'S CLARETS. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

SAZERAC'S Bulk and Case BRANDIES. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

RUINART'S CHAMPAGNES. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

BAR, ROD, AND FLAT IRON—W. Millington and Co.'s brand, SH two crowns. Shipment of above to arrive.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.—Parents valuing their children's safety will avoid soothing medicines containing opium, so frequently fatal to infants, and will use only STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS, which are safest and best, being free from opium. Prepared by a Surgeon (not a Chemist), formerly attached to a children's hospital, whose name "Stedman," has but one "E" in it. Trade mark, "A Gum Lancet." Refuse all others. Highly recommended by, amongst others, the Lady Susan Milbank, Ashfield, Sussex; Mrs. Captain Green, 33rd Regiment, &c. Depot—East Road, Hoxton, London. Wholesale Agents: Melbourne, Duerdinand Sainsbury; Sydney, Elliott, Brothers.

CURLING'S SANADENTIUM.—In consequence of the numerous cases in which CURES have been effected by using Curling's Sanadentium in Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c., I have been induced to bring more prominently into notice, my preparation which has never yet been known to fail in giving INSTANT RELIEF.
This preparation being free from all compounds of OPIUM or METALLIC POISONS, I can recommend it with the utmost confidence to all who suffer from acute and nervous affections, "more especially to ladies." Hundreds of instances have come under my notice during my late practice in Victoria, the result of which has caused me to make my preparation more fully known to the people of New South Wales.
ELLEN CURLING,
Passed Student of the Ladies' Medical College, London.
To be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each; and wholesale only of Edward Row and Co., wholesale druggists, Sydney.

JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY of the PRESENT DAY,
made from the Wild Plants in the Forests of New South Wales
"STANDS ALONE."
For all kinds of external sores—such as old wounds, chafings, sunburns, cracked lips and hands, sore heads, broken chilblains, soft corns, excoriations, &c., it is invaluable.

SORE EYES ARE CURED.
"Sir,—I beg to add my testimony as to the worth of this invaluable ointment, as I think every one should feel bound to do so for public benefit. Some little time ago I had very bad sore eyes, attendant on scarlatina; they were in such a state that two doctors would not dare to give me anything for them, when I was advised to try the Australian Ointment, which, by only two applications (night and morning), made a speedy and, I consider, a miraculous cure.
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN NICHOLS.
"13, Alfred-street, Woolloomooloo."

"WHO WOULD SUFFER FROM BURNS AND SCALDS"
when they can obtain such relief as JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT only can give?
"Swan Creek, near Grafton, 23rd February, 1874.
"About five weeks ago my wife was standing near the fireplace, when her muslin dress caught fire and blazed above her head, burning her arms and legs very much—in fact they were charred; there was no one with her to assist to put the fire out, the consequence being, parts of her body were charred quite black. I obtained some of Josephson's Australian Ointment, and applied to all the burnt parts, which gave her immediate relief from pain. Used the ointment constantly. In a week the young flesh and skin came on, and she became quite well. I believe it a perfect miracle the way the ointment soothed her intense pain and effected such a clean beautiful cure.
"GEORGE WADE.
"Witness—H. WHITFORD.

SORE HEADS IN CHILDREN ARE CURED BY ITS USE.
Take notice of the undermentioned letter:—
"Parramatta, 29th December, 1873.
"Dear Sir,—I beg to add my testimony to the wonderful curative powers of Josephson's Australian Ointment. My youngest daughter had suffered for a considerable period from what is commonly called 'sore head,' the scalp being one mass of purulent sores, the constant irritation being very great, and at night, from the position the head would be in, caused increased pain, and frequently the pillow-case was covered with blood from the sores. I tried every remedy known to myself—lotions and ointment—using the latest discovery in medical treatment, carbolic acid, &c., without any effect. Several of my friends advised me to try the Australian Ointment, at which I laughed, not believing in its virtues. At last I applied it myself, and am pleased thus publicly to acknowledge that the first application gave almost instant relief; the child had a good night's sleep for the first time for many weeks, and in a few days, to my great astonishment, the head was cured.
"You may make use, if you think proper, of this letter.
"Yours truly,
"NICHOLAS WEEKES, Chemist."
"Mr. E. Row."
Ask for JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
Sold by all chemists and druggists and storekeepers throughout the colonies, in pots, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d each.
EDWARD ROW and COMPANY,
Wholesale Druggists, Sydney.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietor to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.
Agents: Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
Agents: Melbourne, FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO.

MOLLER'S
(Knight of the orders of Vasa and St. Olaf)
COD LIVER OIL,
STEAM MANUFACTORIES AT
STAMSUND, GULVIG, and KABELVAAG,
LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.
Genuineness, Purity, Delicacy of Taste and smell, the results of exceedingly careful preparation, and the exclusive use of Fresh Livers procured to MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL—heading all the Manufacturers from Newfoundland and Norway—
In ENGLAND, the ONLY PRIZE at the International Exhibition in LONDON, 1862.
In FRANCE, the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the International Exhibition in PARIS, 1867.
In NORWAY, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL at the International Fishery Exhibition at BERGEN, 1865, and the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the National Exhibition at DRAMMEN, 1873.
In SWEDEN, the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the Inter-Scandinavian Exhibition at Stockholm, 1866.
In ITALY, the ONLY PRIZE at the International Maritime Exhibition at NAPLES, 1871.
In DENMARK, the ONLY FIRST PRIZE at the Exhibition for Scandinavian Industry at COPENHAGEN, 1872.
In RUSSIA, the ONLY PRIZE at the Polytechnic Exhibition at MOSCOW, 1872.
In AUSTRIA, the ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEDAL "for PROGRESS" at the International Exhibition, at VIENNA, 1873, and in addition the MEDAL "for MERIT" at the International Exhibition at Vienna, 1873.
MOLLER'S
(Knight of the orders of Vasa and St. Olaf)
COD LIVER OIL.
Selection from an overwhelming mass of testimonials from medical authorities of the highest standing in every civilised country in the world:—
J. MARION SIMS, Esq., M.D.,
13, East 20th-street,
New York, March 15th, 1870.
Messrs. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN and Co.
Gentlemen,—For some years I had given up the use of Cod-Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to your Peter Möller's Cod-liver Oil, I have prescribed it almost daily, and have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it.
The LANCET, Vol. I., NO. XXVI.
"There is scarcely a remedy in the whole Pharmacopœia of greater therapeutical value than Cod-Liver Oil, and it is greatly to be regretted that its utility is so often impaired, and even destroyed, by its nauseous taste and rancidity. A sample of the oil, prepared in Norway by Mr. MOLLER, has recently been brought under our notice. It is one of the purest we have ever met with, and is remarkable for its limpidity as well as its freedom from rancidity and disagreeable smell and flavour."
PETER MOLLER,
521, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and at Christiania, Norway.
Wholesale Agents for Sydney:
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 119, Pitt-street.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS,
(KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL.)
So justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are recommended to the notice of every lady (having obtained the sanction of most gentlemen of the medical profession) as a safe and valuable medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innocent they may be used with safety in all seasons and climates. Price 2s 9d per box, of all chemists.
It is necessary, owing to numerous imitations, to warn the public that KEARSLEY'S is the only original receipt, and has been prepared by the Kearsley family over eighty years. Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in WHITE paper, and the name, "C. KEARSLEY" is engraved on the Government stamp.
Wholesale Agents:
J. SANGER and SONS, 150, Oxford-street, London, England;
and by Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.
Ask for "KEARSLEY'S," and see you get them.

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.—For cure or alleviation of CONSUMPTION; also, an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis. Prepared solely by G. T. Congreve, London.
To be had of A. DICKSON, at 146, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's-passage.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC PILLS
(Sugar-coated),
in
GLASS BOTTLES.
NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE.
The world-wide celebrity of this universal FAMILY MEDICINE renders it unnecessary to enter into details of the valuable properties possessed by these PILLS; suffice it to say they are recommended by the most celebrated MEDICAL MEN of the present day, being compounded from pure vegetable extracts, and perfectly free from all mineral substances. For
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS HEADACHES, JAUNDICE, DYSENTERY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, DROPSY,
and as a
DINNER PILL,
THEY ARE UNRIVALLED.
Full directions on every bottle, and for further particulars see
AYER'S ALMANAC.
For SALE at all Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers throughout the colony.
Wholesale Agents,
EDWARD ROW and COMPANY, Pitt-street, Sydney.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S COLONIAL-MADE HATS,
so generally admired at the EXHIBITION BUILDING, and there awarded a
SPECIAL PRIZE,
can be obtained at their establishment, Pitt and George streets, in any size or style.
Gentlemen from the country are invited to register their measures at Victoria House, and any that cannot conveniently do so can, on application, be supplied with illustrated catalogues, showing the various descriptions of hats manufactured, and containing simple directions for self-measurement.
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT and GEORGE STREETS.

PORTMANTEAUS. PORTMANTEAUS
A splendid assortment to select from, manufactured to our special order, and including
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, from 16 to 36 inches, plain, and fitted specially for ladies or gentlemen's requirements.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, with shifting trays, dress, and bonnet division, from 20 to 36 inches.
COAT CASES, in basil and solid leather, from 16 to 30 inches, fitted in the newest style.
THE GLADSTONE BAG, unequalled for short trips, made in hide, roan, morocco, enamelled sheepskin, &c., &c.
EXPANDING BAGS, in basil, solid leather, &c., with extra straps and modern fittings.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS, in cedar, Maryborough pine, japanned tin, &c., &c.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS.
FARMER and COMPANY,
Importers of Novelties,
VICTORIA HOUSE,
Pitt and George streets.

THOMPSON AND GILES would draw the ATTENTION of GENTLEMEN, who may find it necessary to travel or visit the country at this season of the year, to several REQUISITES which they are now able to SUPPLY, and which are not always obtainable—
MACINTOSH CLOTH, by the yard, very stout, 72 inches wide, for camping out
RAILWAY RUGS, made on the macintosh principle, with fastenings
MACINTOSH COATS, both light and heavy, in eight different descriptions
NICOLL'S PALETOT RUGS, to be used either as a Cape or Rug, most useful for travelling, 10s 6d each, usual price 25s.
PORTMANTEAUS OVERLAND TRUNKS
PINE TRUNKS SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS
TRAVELLING CAPS PAJAMAS
NIGHT SHIRTS DRESSING CASES.
DENISON HOUSE,
Opposite Bank of New South Wales.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.—M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, desire to acquaint VISITORS from the country that they keep in stock every description of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, at such prices as will please all.
Gentlemen's white shirts, OPEN FRONT OR BACK, in wide and narrow plaits, fancy and embroidered, fancy stitched and FRILLED, all sizes and prices
Gentlemen's MILITARY FRONT Shirts, 7s 6d and 8s 6d each
White shirts, with collars on, all sizes, from 14 to 16 inches
Oxford shirts, with collars on, all sizes, 6s each
Working men's cotton shirts, from 2s 6d each
Crimeans, in wool and crape, cheap
Regatta shirts, with or without collars, at 21s, 27s, 32s 6d, 37s 6d the half-dozen
Boys' and youths' shirts, in white and coloured, all kinds.
Ex MAIL, a special lot of the latest
BOWS, MADE SCARFS, and FOLDING WINDSORS
UMBRELLAS, ladies' and gentlemen's, 8 and 12 ribs
Single UMBRELLAS at wholesale prices.
White and coloured silk handkerchiefs, from 2s 6d each.
Ex Mail Steamer, a choice assortment of STUDS, in suites, and SOLITAIRES. The patent SCINDO scarf ring, in plated and oxydised silver, being the simplest ever invented, at M. A. HUGHES and CO.'S, 590, George-st.

KID GLOVES, very best quality, slightly spotted, only 1s 11d pair. J. W. and F. Withers, 482, Geo.-st.

WE ARE also selling a nice Josephine GLOVE at 2s 6d per pair. J. W. and F. Withers, Geo.-st.

JUST OPENED, some nice things in Ruffles, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c. Withers, 482, George-street.

PARACHUTES and Umbrellas, £306 worth to choose from, beginning at 1s 9d each. Withers, George-st.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at E. WAY'S, 261, Pitt-street, at a great saving in price.

BLANKETS, unequalled value; 4 bales just opened. E. WAY, Importer of Drapery, 267, Pitt-street.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

HENRY AND YEO, MILLERS and FLOUR MERCHANTS, City Mills, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street West.
Superfine silk-dressed Flour, Bran, Pollard, &c. The best qualities at the lowest prices.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

W. H. ARIELL'S AGENCIES, as under:—
Swallow and Ariell's celebrated biscuits
G. Bencraft and Co.'s superior oatmeal, 7 and 14 lb. bags
Dillon and Burrowes's confectionery and pastiles
J. Kitchen and Son's mottled and toilet soap and moulds
Tasmanian and Victorian jams
A. M. Hunt's Goulburn baking powder, ½ and ¼ lb. tins
R. Whittingham and Co.'s English cheese, hams, currants, raisins, and oilmen's stores.
119, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE and Californian FLOUR, best brands, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE—superfine, households, and seconds. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-st

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. D. J. MONK, Australian Vinegar Works, Sussex-st., and Barker's-lane

JAMS, assorted. 50 cases of the celebrated Red Cross brand. W. H. ARIELL, 110, Sussex-street.

A. SHADLER'S GERMAN RUSKS, 1s per lb. fresh every day. 71, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, Butter, Cheese, Wine, and all kinds of colonial produce. G. COULTER, 125, Sussex-st.

100 CASES Strawberry, Raspberry, and Black Currant JAM, at Stores King-st. F. O'Brien.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

DARLING POINT.—For private SALE, Three very choice Freehold BUILDING SITES, on the Point fronting the Darling Point Road at its junction with the Yarranabbe and Upper Roads.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

RYDE HOUSE, Kissing Point.—For PRIVATE SALE, that commodious Family Mansion, containing hall, 12 rooms, kitchen, laundry, and every possible convenience; magnificent garden, orchard, orangery, gardener's house, &c.; abundant supply of the very purest water, and in one of the healthiest positions in the colony, commanding the most extensive and beautiful view, interrupted only by the grand background of the different mountains. Apply to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

S. KINGSTON.—For Private SALE, Family RESIDENCE, new and beautifully finished, 8 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, pantry, laundry, storeroom, washhouse, &c. Price, Jackson and Peek, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, HOUSES and COTTAGES, Blocks and Allotments of all sizes and prices, in various localities. For particulars and cards to view, apply to B. Robertson Rodd, 132, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's-passage.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, two COTTAGES and 3 acres of LAND, under cultivation; orchard, &c., cheap. B. ROBERTSON RODD, Estate Agent, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 19½ acres of Land at Burwood, fenced on three sides. Price £600. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENTS, Liberty-street, Stanmore; Block of 150 acres, near Parramatta £2 acre; Norwood Hill, few lots remaining, 33 x 100 feet, £30 each. BROWNJOHN, and CO., Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

SASH WEIGHTS, Saw Spindles, White Lead, Neatsfoot Oil. G. W. Yarnton and Co., 44, Market-st

PETERSHAM.—For SALE, splendid BUILDING SITE, fronting the new Canterbury Road, and near the Council Chambers. GEORGE PILE, Jun., 62, Margaret-street.

MARRICKVILLE.—For SALE, 2½ acres elevated BUILDING BLOCK, near Mrs. Berthon's, £300. GEORGE PILE, Jun., 62, Margaret-street.

MANLY.—Sydney Road, 2 ALLOTMENTS, 300 feet deep, 2s 6d per foot. GEORGE PILE, Jun., 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—A first-class BRICK-BUILT DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 rooms, two balconies, a detached kitchen with every convenience, washhouse, woodshed; also, a beautifully arranged garden and summerhouse; a good well of water, situated in Pitt-street, Waterloo. Leasehold. Omnibus passes the door every 10 minutes. Terms, moderate. For particulars apply to A. TORNING, House Agent, 28½, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE.—A six-roomed COTTAGE, large garden, 100 x 66. Price, £200; at present let to a respectable tenant at £33 16s per annum. A. TORNING, House Agent, 28½, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE.—A comfortable dwelling HOUSE, six rooms and 2 kitchens, every convenience (freehold), No. 1, Lorne-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern. Let on lease to a respectable tenant, at £54 16s per annum. Terms low. Apply to A. TORNING, House Agent, &c., 28½, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, 2 Houses and Allotments, 30 x 89, Forbes-street, £775; bargain. Moss and Co., 410, Geo.-st.

CITY PROPERTIES, on and off Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street. E. Ramsay, agent, 410, George-st

SURRY HILLS.—For SALE, 2 HOUSES, in a choice part of this healthy locality. Ramsay, 410, George-st

FOR SALE, 4 HOUSES, city; rental, £156; price, £1450; always tenanted. Moss and Co., 410, Geo.-st.

SURRY HILLS.—For SALE, a very cheap and good roomy substantial Brick Family Residence, balcony, hall, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Price, £650; £200 cash down, balance as agreed. H. E. SHORTER, 174, Pitt-street.

SPLENDID CHANCE.—For SALE, at Redfern, a bargain, £410, a good well-built stone Shop and Dwelling, double frontage, two good cedar counters, shelves, fixtures, &c., 6 rooms; good stabling accommodation; side entrance, &c., freehold. Title A1. Terms, easy. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 174, Pitt-st., nr King-st.

WOOLLAHRA.—For SALE, in this favourite locality, a neat well-built Brick Residence; garden, balcony, verandah, 6 rooms, splendid water, &c., 20 x 130; price £400; half cash, balance as agreed. H. E. SHORTER, 174, Pitt-street.

CITY ALLOTMENTS.—For Sale, several cheap, in good positions. H. E. SHORTER, 174, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, MARYVILLE, Hunter's Hill, choice waterside residence. E. GERARD, Survey Office.

FOR SALE, VILLA Residence, overlooking Double Bay; choice spot. E. RAMSAY, 410, George-st.

EVERY Man his own Landlord.—Cheap Freehold Allotments, in Newtown, Petersham, Marrickville, Stanmore, St. Peters, Cook's River, Enmore, and Kingston. Easy terms, from £16 each. J. Garratty, South Kingston.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

DOBROYDE NEW PLANT NURSERY, Ashfield, Sydney, N.S.W.
ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, Flowering PLANTS and BULBS, &c., and SEEDS of all kinds
FRUIT TREES of every description. APPLES worked on MAJETAN STOCK, which has remained blight-proof for more than twelve years
NEW POTATO, BREESE'S PROLIFIC, 1s per lb., the most abundant cropper known, has produced in this colony 40 TONS TO THE ACRE.
Samples at the Exhibition Building.
New catalogues now ready, apply to the Superintendent, at the Nursery.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.
Perennial rye grass, prairie grass, cocksfoot, clover, lucerne, &c., &c.
Garden seeds of every description.
Flower seeds in great variety.
Trees, plants, and shrubs of every description.
SHEPHERD and CO.,
Darling Nursery, and 243½, George-street, Sydney.
Established 1827.

FOR SALE, Orange and other Fruit TREES. W. H. M'KEOWN, No. 11, Markets, Sydney.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

BEST Ironbark Billet-wood, Newcastle and Bowenfels Coal. Hourigan and Co., Woolloomooloo Bay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its unequalled efficacy in general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmunds, observes:—"I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADV.

LAW.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING; Mr. Murray prosecuting for the Crown.

SENTENCE.

Hannah Watson, who had pleaded guilty to two charges of stealing jewellery, was sentenced on each to nine months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour, sentences to be concurrent.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

Charles Gibson was charged with having, on the 26th of March last, stolen from the person of John O'Day 6d., and 10s. the property of John Hardie. Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended. It appears that early on the morning of the 26th of March, the two prosecutors were accosted by the prisoner outside Guinne's Californian boarding-house, Sussex-street, between King and Erskine streets, and he made a bet of £1 with them that neither of them could produce half a sovereign. Hardie produced that coin, and handed it to O'Day, who presented it to Gibson, who averred that it was not half a sovereign, but a sixpenny-piece. O'Day took sixpence out of his pocket and put them together in his hand to show the difference. Prisoner snatched the two coins out of O'Day's hand, and after knocking both men down made off. He was followed up by O'Day, and given into the custody of constable Steadman. At the lockup on Gibson being searched, there was found in his left-hand trousers pocket half a sovereign, a sixpenny-piece, and four shillings; and in his right hand trousers pocket two half-crowns, one two shilling-piece, and one shilling. The jury, after a short consideration, returned a verdict of guilty. The only previous charges against the prisoner had been for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Prisoner was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.

William M'Dermott appeared on bail, charged with attempting to steal certain money, the property of James Artlett. Prosecutor did not appear, and his recognizances were ordered to be estreated. Prisoner was admitted to bail to appear when called upon.

FELONIOUSLY WOUNDING.

James Russell was charged with having, on the 6th of April, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded Thomas Gillead with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Prisoner, for whom a plea of not guilty was entered, was undefended. Senior-constable Heggerty gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoner (who was very drunk) on board the ship Belfast; the second mate (Gillead) handed to him a marling-spike; prisoner made no answer to the charge; witness saw that the second officer's head had been bandaged up; before his (the constable's) arrival prisoner had been shut up in a deck-house; the second officer said that when in the fore peak stooping over the hatch, giving orders to men below, he received a blow at the back of the head which made him insensible for a little time; on attempting to get up he received a second blow, which knocked him down again; prisoner uttered a threat which he did not understand as he was partly unconscious; he saw, after he was struck, prisoner with a marling-spike in his hand; he had never assaulted prisoner or spoken roughly to him, nor had prisoner been in irons; he did not see that prisoner was drunk that morning; he was more noisy than usual. In answer to the prisoner, witness said that he had prosecuted a man at Sandridge Police Court for assault, who was dismissed, as the magistrates were given to understand that he (the second officer) had used abusive language; he (prosecutor) had never used abusive language towards prisoner. The other evidence went to show that the second mate had found fault with one of the men who were raising coals from below for smoking on duty. The driver of the donkey-engine which was raising coals from below, named Macarthur, as well as another witness, said that he saw prisoner go to his bunk in the forecastle, take out a marling-spike, and go and strike prosecutor with it; he used bad language when he struck the second mate, and muttered something which he did not hear. One of the witnesses said that prisoner was slightly under the influence of drink when he struck the second mate, but afterwards he went to a bottle of grog in his bunk and became stupidly drunk. Evidence was given which went to show that the second mate was a quiet inoffensive man, and to show that even prisoner had been looked on as a quiet man. Prisoner said that he had been 37 years going to sea, 16 of which were to and from these colonies, and he had never been before a police court till now. The evidence of Dr. Hamilton was that both cuts on the head were severe ones, more especially one over the occipital bone, which had penetrated the natural covering of the bone. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Prosecutor said that he had had to report prisoner and two others to the captain in Melbourne, having caught them broaching cargo—a cask of draught beer. Prisoner was sentenced to seven years on the roads.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

James Jones, who had pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing from the person—the Crown not being able to proceed with the case—was admitted to bail, on his own recognizances, to appear when called upon to answer to the charge.

WOUNDING WITH INTENT.

Mary Prosser was charged with having, on the 21st of February, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded Mary Ann Elliott, with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Prisoner pleaded "Not guilty," and was undefended. Constable Terry deposed to the arrest of the prisoner in a house in Kent-street; as she came towards him, he saw something drop, which he found to be a knife; he picked it up, and prisoner said that was not the knife she did it with; prisoner was evidently under the influence of drink, but prosecutor he believed to be sober. The prosecutor's evidence was to this effect: On a Sunday in February, prisoner and another girl were fighting in a house next to where she lived, and she went in; they were fighting with their fists, and she went between them to separate them; prisoner pulled out of her pocket a table knife without a handle, and said that if she did not let her stick Mary Wright, with whom she was fighting, she would stick her; prisoner then struck her in the hand with the knife; the wound was dressed at the Infirmary by Dr. Brady, who stated that it was two inches in length, and, glancing off the bone, had penetrated the muscles to the extent of half-an-inch. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawfully wounding; and prisoner was sentenced to twelve months, with hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

Martha Donaldson, charged with stealing from the person, was remanded, on bail, to appear at the next sessions, owing to the absence of the prosecutor—a Fijian.

LARCENY.

The case of Joseph Nurse, a coloured man, charged with larceny, was postponed till the next Court of Quarter Sessions, prisoner being admitted to bail.
This closed the list of cases for trial.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.

SUE V. NEWBURY.

Action to recover damages for breach of agreement. Plaintiff's case was that he had rented certain premises from defendant on a seven years' lease, but that after three months' possession defendant turned him out. Verdict for plaintiff, £10. Mr. Newton for plaintiff.

MOULBY V. HARNS.

This was an action for detinue. Mr. P. J. Hourigan, who appeared for plaintiff, stated that the parties had agreed that the goods claimed by plaintiff should be given up to him within twenty-four hours, or their value, £6 12s. 6d., paid. No order to be made as to costs. Mr. Jaques appeared for defendant.

FITZGERALD V. FISCHER.

Mr. G. C. Davis, who appeared for plaintiff, consented to a nonsuit, which was entered accordingly.

STEPHEN V. JONES.

Action brought under a special covenant in a deed of settlement to recover £18, being the amount of three calls on 240 shares, at 6d. per share, in the Tambaroora and Louisa Gold Mining Company. It appeared that the deed of settlement, which defendant had signed, contained a clause by which all shareholders held themselves liable to plaintiff for calls due by them. For the defence it was contended—first, that the company, being under a deed of settlement, could not sue for calls; secondly, that plaintiff, being a shareholder, could not sue; thirdly, that as the company was registered, the action must be brought in the name of the legal manager. With regard to the second plea, there was evidence that plaintiff had transferred his shares, and ceased to be a shareholder before the present action was brought, although not before the calls in question were made. With regard to the other pleas, it was argued that if the parties chose to enter into a covenant they were bound to abide by it, and that the general clauses in the Act were only intended to apply where no special covenants had been entered into. His Honor reserved his decision. Mr. G. C. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, for plaintiff; and Mr. G. J. Sly, for defendant. There were a number of other cases in which the same plaintiff sued other shareholders, but it was understood that the decision in this case should rule the remainder.

GOODLET AND ANOTHER V. CHASE.

Plaintiffs sued to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defendant pleaded accord and satisfaction, and also set up that the goods in question were delivered to Chase and Hart, and as defendant was sued solely, it was contended that the name of Hart should have been entered in the plaint. Defendant asserted that he had had a conversation on the subject with Mr. Goodlet, and that gentleman said that, in consideration of Hart having gone away, he would let him off with one-half the amount, and defendant agreed to pay him the half at the rate of 10s. per week. After having paid £4 10s., defendant got a communication from Hart, in consequence of which he went to Mr. Goodlet and showed him the letter. Mr. Goodlet then said he would forgive defendant the debt on condition that he would continue to deal with him, and that Hart, if he came back, would no doubt pay him. Plaintiff was nonsuited. Mr. Chapman for plaintiff; Mr. C. S. Jones for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Certificates of conformity were granted to George Kelly, John Jones, Samuel Nathan, and Joseph Brown.
In the estate of James Downey. Mr. Marshall appeared in support of the application for a certificate of conformity. On consideration of the report of the official assignee his Honor directed that insolvent file an affidavit in explanation within ten days as to matters referred to by official assignee, and meeting adjourned for a fortnight.
In the matter of James Duff. Mr. Yarnton applied for a certificate on behalf of insolvent, and, after reading an affidavit touching on certain matters connected with the estate, addressed the Court in favour of the application. His Honor adjourned the meeting for three weeks, in order to test the correctness or otherwise of the affidavit.
In the estate of Henry Dent. His Honor ordered that the hearing of the application in this case stand over for a fortnight for affidavit by insolvent as to disposal of a certain asset in the estate.
In the estate of William Henry Royal. Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. Ashdown, appeared in support of the application for a certificate. An affidavit, in explanation of the alienation by insolvent of certain assets, was read, and Mr. Pilcher addressed the Court, contending that, in giving the bill of sale to Cowan and Co., insolvent was guilty of no unjust preference. His Honor said he was of opinion that, although insolvent might have acted foolishly, the earlier paragraphs of the affidavit tended to show that he did not contemplate an alienation of his estate within the meaning of the Act. Certificate to be issued on payment of Court charges and expenses.
In the several matters of Thomas Haslam and Frederick Charles Lamotte, the applications were adjourned to the 11th of May next.
In the matter of David Stewart. There was no attendance, and the application was struck out.

CERTIFICATE REFUSED.

In the estate of Arthur Dubois. Mr. Newell appeared for insolvent, and applied for a certificate of conformity. His Honor was of opinion, upon the evidence before him, that insolvent had clearly committed an unjust and fraudulent preference in this matter, and therefore he was bound to refuse the certificate. Certificate accordingly refused.

SURRENDER.

James Leggatt, of Home Rule, butcher and miner. Liabilities, £936 14s. 9d., of which £350 is secured. Assets, £596 5s. 5d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, April 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Peak Downs Consols Copper Mining Company (limited) and of the Act 11 Vic. No. 19, third meeting; William Ryan, first and only meeting; John Stanton, first and only meeting; William Moxham, first and only meeting; Henry William Preddy, first and only meeting; Samuel Thomas, adjourned single from the 24th March last; Henry Hinds, adjourned special for proof of debts from the 24th of March last; William Lehane, special for proof of debts.
Wednesday, April 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Garside, first and only meeting, at Newcastle.
Friday, April 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Danhawk, third meeting; Edward Hickson, special for proof of debt; William Matthews, second meeting; Alexander Brodie, first meeting; Gustav Riedt, first meeting.
Friday, April 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Joseph Crocker, first and only meeting, at Yass.
Monday, April 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Hornfield, first and only meeting, at Orange.
Tuesday, April 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Smith, first and only meeting, at Forbes; William Such, first and only meeting, at Wellington.
Wednesday, April 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: David Hale, first and only meeting; James Johnson Leslie, adjourned single from the 31st of March last; George M'Leod, first meeting; Edward Voss, adjourned single from the 7th instant.
Wednesday, April 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Jordan, first and only meeting, at Grafton; Edward Plunkett, first and only meeting, at Forbes.
Friday, April 23, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Dwyer, first and only meeting; Joseph Samuel Searle, first and only meeting; Rosanna Matilda Lawrence, first and only meeting; Gustav Riedt, second meeting; Peter Logan, special, for proof of debts; George Seeding, special, for proof of debts.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, April 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: The Peak Downs Consols Copper Mining Company (limited), and Acts 11 Vic. No. 19, and 38 Vic., No. 1, for shareholders to show cause, if any; Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mining Company (limited), and Act 11 Vic., No. 19, confirmation of report; Nightingale Freehold Gold Mining Company and Companies Act, No. 5. Estates in arrear: Official assignees to be heard thereon, adjourned from the 8th instant; Martin Gleeson, application to withdraw plan of distribution.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, April 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Alexander Chisholm, adjourned from the 9th March last; James Rodd, Charles Julius Muller, George Forbes Jackson, Dugald Little, Charles Pitman Corrie, Daniel Adams, Michael Mulholland, adjourned from the 23rd March last; William Amos, adjourned from the 30th March last; Henry Rossiter, adjourned from the 6th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Mearns, Evans, Paling, Hezlet, Kippax, and Smart.
Twelve persons were fined for drunkenness, and six were admonished.
John Hourigan was charged with having made use of obscene language, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.
On the summons paper were thirty cases, one of which was dismissed and seven were not prosecuted. Ann Mortlock and Henry Roberts were each fined 5s. for keeping open house for the sale of liquors after the hours during which they are licensed to sell. Mary Fletcher was fined 1d. for assaulting Isaiah her husband; Mary Brennan was fined 1s. for assaulting Mary Brown; and Mary Thompson was fined 20s. for assaulting Caroline Absalom. Mary Jane Wilson and Bridget Callaghan were called upon together to answer an information for riotous behaviour, and were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days. In Blake v. Halcroft, a proceeding by a landlord against an overholding tenant, a seven days' warrant of possession was ordered. The remainder were for various offences against the Police Act, in which the defendants were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 20s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. C. Lester, Renwick, Reading, Smith, and Paxton.
A number of persons were severally fined for drunkenness.
James Maud was fined 40s., in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days, for using obscene language.
SUMMONS' SHEET.—There were eighteen cases on the summons' sheet, which were disposed of as follows:—Moses Lemon, Joseph Arnold, John Graham, Andrew O'Dowd, Aaron Solomon, Henry Bowen, John Sullivan, James O'Loughlin, and Thomas Young appeared on the information of Captain Mein, charged with neglecting to contribute towards the support of their children on board the training-ship Vernon. The two first-named defendants were ordered to pay the sum of 5s. per week each, and the others 2s. 6d. per week for twelve months. Mary Goold v. Sarah Ernest was a case for a breach of the Tenement Act, in which an order of ejectment was issued. The other cases were either postponed or dismissed.

MR. LEDGER'S ALPACAS.

THE following letter from Mr. Ledger, who, it will be remembered, introduced the alpaca into New South Wales, appears in the Buenos Ayres *Standard*:—
"Palermo, Province of Salta,
"September 24, 1873.
"On returning to South America from Australia, in 1865, with the conviction—a conviction most reluctantly enforced upon my mind—that the acclimatization of the alpaca in those colonies had turned out a failure, I had resolved on not intruding any remarks refuting or acknowledging different reports that from time to time have appeared in the papers.
"In your journal (among others), as also in a pamphlet by Dr. Miguel Alvina, I have seen it stated that I had been paid a bonus of £5000 by the Government of New South Wales; that the said colony had adopted my children, and that H.M.'s Government had given me £10,000.
"Now the facts of the case are as follows:—
"The Government of New South Wales purchased from me in April, 1859, 291 of these animals for the sum of £15,000, every penny of which amount, less expenses incurred from day of arrival (some four months), freight of vessel, commission, &c., &c., was remitted to London for account of my generous and public spirited supporter, Mr. Joshua Waddington, of Valparaiso. Some £350 amount of a public subscription presented to me as a testimonial, was paid by me towards reduction of 'expenses.' For three years that I was 'superintendent of alpacas' I received first year, £300; second ditto, £500; third ditto, £800; having spent 20,000 dollars of my own money before receiving assistance from Mr. Jos. Waddington.
"Great 'promises' were made to me by Sir Charles Fitzroy, the Governor-in-Chief of Australia, in March, 1853, when I made a rapid journey to the colony of New South Wales with the object of seeing the adaptability of the country for the breeding of alpacas. I was then promised 'a grant of 10,000 acres of land, and adequate pecuniary reward commensurate with the importance of the undertaking, should I succeed in introducing a flock of these valuable animals into the colony.'
"These promises were ignored in their totality, when after six years of no ordinary labour I did succeed in landing there nearly 300.
"The alpacas that Dr. Miguel Alvina introduced into Montevideo in 1867 were the remnant of those purchased by my orders, and successfully got out of Bolivia, by my former overseers, Pedro Antonio Cabrera and Pablo Sosa. The former I sent from Australia in 1861 expressly for the purpose of obtaining these animals on account of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. On my informing Cabrera that the society had broken their agreement with me, he entered into arrangements with a Mr. Vigo for their sale to the Acclimatisation Society of Montevideo. This affair occasioned a further loss to me of nearly £1000. Moreover, on poor, faithful, honest, and exemplary Cabrera going to Peru to obtain assistance and advice from me, he was cruelly murdered in a hut on the road from Tacna to Puno, in February, 1866. I succeeded in arresting his murderers and handed them over to the authorities (I, sometimes have regretted not having there and then shot the villains).
"In conclusion, I will state that, in lieu of being recompensed and liberally rewarded for the introduction of alpacas into the Australian colonies, I returned to Peru after a separation from my children of twelve years, and had it not been for the generosity of friends I could not have paid my passage from Sydney to Peru. In fact, after dedicating the best twelve years of my life to the carrying out of the 'Alpaca Expedition,' I found myself at 48 years of age without one shilling of my own, having lost all I had in the realization of an enterprise that I fondly hoped would have conferred great benefits on a thriving colony of my own country, and a just recompense for my capital and labour.
"That the truth may be known, and that my case may serve as a caution to other enthusiastic Englishmen is why I beg space in your journal.
"CHARLES LEDGER."

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-eight minutes past 4 o'clock.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

In reply to a question put by Mr. DAVIES (for Mr. Stuart), respecting the amount of taxes which would have been paid on Government buildings to the Corporation of Sydney, had they been taxed,—Mr. ROBERTSON said he had not been able to obtain complete information. Fresh notice of the question was therefore given.

SHIPPING BUSINESS OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Mr. DAVIES, for Mr. Buchanan, asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Was the shipping business of the Agent-General at one time done by a clerk in his service at a fixed salary? 2. What was the cost per ton under this arrangement? 3. Is it true that the shipping business of the Agent-General has been transferred to other hands? 4. To whom has it been transferred? 5. Is it true that the person to whom such business has been transferred is allowed to pass over London clipper ships, which would take 15s. to 20s. per ton for freight to Sydney, and to arrange with shipowners at the outports at the rate of 27s. per ton. 6. Is it true that the person who now does our shipping business is getting 3d. a cwt. on 10,000 tons, or 5s. a ton, on railway plant going out to the colony? 7. How much has been paid to the person now doing our shipping business in London since his engagement for this duty?"

Mr. ROBERTSON answered that he had made every inquiry in the colony for the purpose of obtaining means to answer these questions; but, failing in that, he communicated with the Agent-General, by telegraph, to London. He had since received an answer to his telegram, which, with other information he had obtained, he had embodied in an address, which he would presently lay before the House.

WORKS IN MAITLAND GAOL.

Mr. W. C. BROWNE (for Mr. Scholey) asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"When will the following works be completed in the Maitland gaol:—Female day-room, hospital, laundry and bath-room, tank for water supply, gaoler's residence, classification of prisoners?"

Mr. LACKEY answered that the works were being carried on by prison labour, which was limited in amount, but no time was being lost.

HAULAGE OF TIMBER AT EAST MAITLAND.

Mr. W. C. BROWNE (for Mr. Scholey) asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"The amount received for the haulage of timber sent from the East Maitland goods station for the six months ending the 31st of March, 1875?"

Mr. LACKEY answered: £260 1s. 8d.

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Mr. DAVIES asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Have the Council of Education made recent additions to their staff of inspectors? 2. If so, will he give the names of the gentlemen so appointed? 3. Were applications invited for the office before the appointments were made? 4. If not, will he state upon what grounds the ordinary practice was departed from? 5. Before the appointments were made, were the inspectors' reports upon the schools of which these gentlemen had charge fully considered? 6. Were the conditions of the circular of September, 1870, observed in conferring these appointments?"

Mr. ROBERTSON answered,—I put myself in communication with the Council of Education, and received from them the following answers:—1. Yes. 2. John Henry Murray and Timothy Dwyer. 3. No. 4. It is not understood what is meant by the words "ordinary practice" in these questions. Applications are sometimes, but not as a matter of rule, invited by advertisement in the public Press. 5. The inspectors' reports upon the schools of which these gentlemen had charge were considered at the time such reports were received. 6. The circular of September, 1871, makes no reference to the appointment of inspectors.

STAMP DUTY UPON PROBATES, &c.

Mr. DRIVER asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. Has any decision been given by the Supreme Court with reference to the power of the Commissioner for Stamps to collect duties upon probates or letters of administration since the 1st day of January last? 2. Was such decision communicated to the Colonial Treasurer? 3. What was the nature of such decision? 4. Have the Government taken such decision into consideration?"

Mr. FORSTER answered that no decision of the Supreme Court had been communicated to the Government through any official channel.

RECRUITING IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Mr. R. B. SMITH asked the Colonial Secretary (referring to the answer of the Colonial Secretary to question 7 on the business paper of the 6th instant, that "it is not probable the Government will be able to introduce a Volunteer Bill"),—1. Are the Government aware that recruiting in the Volunteer force has been stopped since the month of February, 1874? 2. If so, how long is the stoppage of recruiting to be continued?

Mr. ROBERTSON answered—that the late Colonial Secretary, on the 3rd of March, 1874, discontinued the practice of recruiting in the Volunteer force, the reason being, he apprehended, that the claims for Volunteer honours were becoming so troublesome that it was thought prudent to take that course. He had not been able, since he became a member of the Government, to give the matter much consideration, and he thought it could hardly be expected that he should deal with it in the present session, which the House desired to be a short one.

REVENUE OF THE CITY.

Mr. CAMERON asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is it the intention of the Government to introduce, during the present session, a measure enabling the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney to obtain increased revenue by means of taxation? 2. If so, will the Colonial Secretary say when it is likely he will lay the measure upon the table of this House?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said the City Council were preparing a bill, which—though the Government did not feel themselves bound to adopt it—they would see before coming to a determination.

A BILL TO ENFORCE CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. TERRY brought up a bill to provide for the enforcement of claims against the Government. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DAY presented two petitions, one from 400, and the other from 1600 residents on the border of the Murray, praying for free trade in colonial produce across the border.

The petitions were received.

ALL SAINTS' PARSONAGE BILL.

Mr. W. C. BROWNE brought up the report (together with the minutes of proceedings and evidence) of the select committee appointed to inquire into, and report upon, matters in connection with the All Saints' Parsonage Bill.

The report was ordered to be printed.

RETURN.

Mr. LACKEY laid on the table a return having reference to the sale of liquor at railway stations.

The document was ordered to be printed.

CUSTOMS OVERTIME.

Mr. DIBBS moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence and minutes which have passed between the Treasury and the Customs from the 1st January, 1873, to 6th April, 1875, inclusive, relative to Customs' overtime; also, copies of all regulations, directions, and orders issued from the Treasury, in connection therewith, during the same period."

Carried.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. LLOYD (for Mr. Farnell) moved,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of bringing in a Bill for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases."

Carried.

DISTILLATION.

Mr. BAWDEN moved,—"That this House will, on Friday, 23rd April, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of bringing in a Bill to regulate Distillation."

Carried.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

Mr. GARRETT (for Mr. Gray) moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 8th April, from the Delegates of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers League, respecting the amendment of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, be printed.—That the petition presented by him on 8th April, from the Delegates of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers League, respecting a subdivision of the electorate of the Clarence, be printed.—That the petition presented by him on 8th April, from the Delegates of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers League, respecting railway communication between New England and the Clarence River, be printed."

The motions were carried.

ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

Mr. NELSON moved,—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, the collection of tolls on the public roads throughout the colony is an unjust and oppressive tax, and highly injurious to the residents and producers of the interior, tending to check and discourage the development of the resources, and inconsistent with the free trade policy of this colony, and should be abolished. 2. That the above resolution be transmitted by address to his Excellency the Governor." He remarked that this was not the first time he had brought the proposition before the House, and he trusted he should be more successful now than on the previous occasion. Tolls were originally levied in this colony for the purpose of making and maintaining roads, and they were levied at a time when the resources of the colony were in a very depressed state, and when there was not a large amount of money being expended from the public revenue in making and repairing the roads. But times are now changed; and in his opinion this barbarous and vexatious tax ought to be abolished. He did not approve of the practice of always going to the sister colony for an example; but in Victoria, some years ago, the amount raised from tolls was £80,000 per annum; yet, in the year 1872, a resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, abolishing tolls throughout the colony. In this colony, the total amount raised from tolls was something over £20,000 a year; and he thought, in the present state of the public revenue, this tax should be abolished. It was an unjust tax, because the amount collected from tolls does not go into the general revenue; and the cost of collection is in many cases 50 per cent. of the total amount. Then, again, these tolls are often let by tender, and the lessees make large sums of money, which is paid by the general public, for the benefit of private individuals. He would allude to some instances in the district which he had the honour to represent. For several years that there had been three toll-bars between Bathurst and Orange; but this year one of them had been abolished. One of these toll-bars, which for two or three years past had been purchased by the lessee for between £600 and £700, this year brings £960; whilst another which used to let for £600, this year fetched £1006, and yet the traffic along the road last year was quite equal to, if not more than this, showing that the lessees had made large sums of money at the expense of the public. Again, he objected to the tax because it falls upon the producers of the interior of the colony. It might be said that it falls upon the consumer, but the producer, when he forwarded any produce to the metropolis, got no more for it on account of the tolls he had had to pay. He also regarded this tax as inconsistent with the free trade policy of the Government. The late Government had abolished tonnage dues at Newcastle, Kiama, and other places, and we allowed foreigners to bring in their produce duty free. By what right, then were our own producers to be taxed in the shape of tolls, which amounted to a considerable item, especially in the case of cereals? He had known it to come as high as 3d. per bushel upon wheat, for tolls alone. The Colonial Treasurer, on a former occasion, had told him that before he abolished taxation, it was his duty to suggest some means by which to replace it. He took it that it was no part of his duty to provide revenue—that was the duty of the Colonial Treasurer. It was his duty to show that this tax was an evil, and if he did that he should be satisfied. At the same time he would suggest to the hon. Treasurer that instead of tolls he should issue carriers' licenses, which would bring in a large sum of money to the revenue and would be a great protection to the public. It was found necessary in Sydney for the Government to license draymen who convey dutiable goods from the ships' side to the bonded stores. This principle, he thought, should be extended to all carriers throughout the colony.

Mr. W. FORSTER said he had no objection that this question should be frequently brought forward and discussed, because it was evident, from the hon. member's own speech, that very crude and imperfect notions of the principle involved in the question prevail. He thought the hon. gentleman himself, notwithstanding the enthusiasm he had shown for the abolition of this tax, had exhibited very little else but enthusiasm on the subject. He did not think many instances could be shown of a proposal to abolish an important tax such as this, with so very little reason advanced in its favour. The hon. gentleman told them it was not his duty to provide revenue, and no doubt it was not his duty to provide it. He almost wished for his part that it were. But it was the hon. gentleman's duty, as a member of Parliament, proposing to abolish a certain source of revenue, to show in what way that revenue could be supplied, or to show that the general state of the revenue of the colony was such as to justify the change. Now it was tolerably well known that they were in a flourishing condition as regarded the finances, and also that the Government proposed certain measures which would have the effect of diminishing the taxation. But he thought it must be admitted that all modes of disposing of a surplus in any direction whatever, and particularly in the way of abolishing taxation or reducing imposts should be carried out very cautiously, and that the change should be brought about by the Government that was responsible for the effects of the change. If a matter of this sort were taken out of the hands of the Government, the Government could scarcely be blamed if in the end more taxation was reduced than the revenue could well supply the want of. But while admitting that it was desirable to take off the impost, if it were shown to be objectionable, the hon. member had failed to give a single argument in proof of his assertion that it was oppressive. The hon. gentleman had said that the tax was an evil. In what way was it an evil? No doubt it was disagreeable. But what sort of taxation was not disagreeable? It was disagreeable to have to pay for being carried on a railway; but could it be said to be oppressive? If the Government could do without taxation they would all be very glad. But some taxation must be imposed, and the true question for them to determine was whether, admitting taxation ought to be reduced, they ought not carefully and cautiously to look before them and find out what taxation was objectionable on public grounds, and not what was merely disagreeable for people to have to pay. Whatever Government was in power, the choice of taxation was best left to it; and in regard to this matter the Government could not be said to have been sufficiently long in power to consider the effect of alterations upon the general revenue of the country. To whom, however, was this tax unjust?

Mr. NELSON: To the general public.

Mr. FORSTER asked how it could be unjust. Who paid the tolls but the people who used the roads. Let them take the case of a community outside the boundary of the colony, separated from a part of this colony by an impassable barrier. Let them suppose a road to be opened through the barrier. Would it be unjust to charge those people a toll for the use of the road. The toll was simply a mode of making the people pay for keeping in repair the road which the Government had had to construct for their convenience. Then it was said that the tax was highly injurious to the residents and producers of the interior. But the hon. gentleman had failed to show that it was highly injurious for people to pay for using the roads. No doubt there was not much taken off the profits of those who used the roads, but that was simply saying what he had said before, that no man liked to pay money. Supposing that they were to have Government steamers running along the coast, and that would not be going much further in principle than constructing railways, exactly the same thing might be said about steamers as was said about tolls—that it would be highly injurious to the people of the districts, north and south, to be compelled to pay for bringing their produce to Sydney in Government steamers. Then the hon. gentleman in his resolution said it tended to check and discourage the development of our resources. Every tax was a check upon production and also upon consumption, but the hon. gentleman failed to show that tolls fell more heavily upon the producer than any other tax. He had no doubt that some other taxes would be found more objectionable in principle than tolls. Then the hon. gentleman went on to show that the money went into private pockets. Some of it did go into private pockets, but so did portions of the Customs revenue into the pockets of the Customs officers; and it was the same with regard to other taxes. He admitted at once that a good deal of the machinery for the collection of tolls was imperfect and inadequate, and it was possible that some better mode of making the people pay for the use of the roads might be devised. He did not agree with the hon. gentleman's proposal of carriers' licenses, for why should the carriers, above all other classes of traders, be picked out for taxation. He maintained that in principle there was no tax so just as that of tolls. There might be great difficulty in collecting tolls in particular places, where the machinery of collection was so costly that it was scarcely exceeded by the amount collected. But that was not the case in the instances his hon. friend adduced, where the tolls were highly profitable. He did not say that the Government, or the House, might not devise some means to place the burdens of taxation upon the use of the roads in a more direct form. At present tolls were levied more with reference to the apparent wealth or position in society of the person who paid them than to the actual use of the road. Now, if they were to carry out the principle of tolls more strictly, by making the vehicles that used the road most pay in a greater proportion according to the use of the road, it would certainly be more just than the present mode. It was impossible for them to have any perfect system, and so long as the principle was just, and there was a tolerable amount of profit derived from the collection, he really did not see that a case could be made out for the abolition of tolls, unless in particular cases where it might be made out that the machinery was expensive, or the weight of traffic not considerable enough to meet the expenses of that machinery. What effect would the abolition of these tolls have upon municipalities. A good deal of the revenue of municipalities was derived from tolls, and certainly they ought to hear them upon the subject. [Mr. NELSON: The people complain of them.] The people who paid municipal rates complain of having to pay them, but was that a reason for abolishing municipal rates. The municipalities, who were public authorities, and to whose care the collection of tolls had been committed by law, in a great number of cases did not complain and he thought their voice ought to be heard at any rate before they proposed to abolish the system in this wholesale way, and deprive not only the Government but municipalities of considerable revenue. If they deprived municipalities of this revenue they would have to give them something in return. They would not only have to provide by taxes for this revenue, but give something from the public revenue to these municipalities to compensate them for taking away the tolls. Apart altogether from the arguments which he had advanced, and the objections he had taken to the abolition proposed by the hon. member, he thought it would be unwise in the House in the present position of public affairs to force this motion upon the Government. They had not been sufficiently long in office to consider the question of the abolition of tolls—supposing they agreed that they could be spared—but they hoped next session to deal with the question of roads in a general form (hear, hear)—in some form involving municipal action in regard to roads. And it seemed to him that, whatever the opinions of hon. members might be in regard to the collection of tolls, they would leave the question to be decided when the question of roads, which was cognate to it, was considered by the Government. On these grounds he trusted that the House would reject the motion.

Mr. BOOTH looked upon the tax as a very just one, and it was not too much to expect those who benefited by good roads to pay. They ought to contribute something at all events. [Mr. HILL: Hear, hear.] The money collected for tolls was revoted by the House to keep the roads in repair, and if they abolished the system they took away a considerable amount which would otherwise be spent upon the roads. (Hear, hear.) In the city of Sydney and in other municipalities, taxes were levied for keeping the roads in order. In connection with roads, there was one thing to which his attention had been called, and that was the weigh-bridge system. He did not know that it was a bad system, but it was evidently very inconvenient indeed. The weigh-bridges were too narrow and too short, and the result was, that considerable delay often occurred. If it was half as bad as had been represented to him, the system ought to be improved. In reference to what the hon. member had stated about the abolition of the tonnage dues at Newcastle, he would remind the hon. member that they had not been abolished. At one time double duties were imposed until a certain amount of money borrowed had been paid, and when the loan was paid the extra dues were taken off; but the same dues were paid in Newcastle now as in Sydney.

Mr. MACINTOSH thought the hon. member for Orange had been lectured rather more than he deserved, because on a previous occasion he had been successful in getting a toll abolished at Orange, and if he succeeded in getting another toll abolished this year he would do very well. He did not consider this an unjust tax, considering the circumstances of the colony. He pointed out that in some districts where the roads ran parallel with the railways, the money collected by tolls was expended upon the roads; and if the system was abolished, no money at all would be spent in these localities. The hon. member complained of the charge of 3d. a bushel on produce; but if no charge was made, it would cost a shilling a bushel to get the produce to market. If tolls were abolished, the charge would come upon the general revenue, and those who derived no benefit whatever would have to bear a portion of the burden. He thought the hon. member ought to withdraw the motion until the Government took some action with regard to the management of roads and local Government generally. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GARRETT said that on a former occasion when this question was brought before the Assembly he thought himself warranted in voting with the hon. gentleman opposite. [Mr. NELSON: Hear, hear.] He had done so because under ordinary circumstances he was perfectly free to confess that the system of collecting taxation by way of tolls was a very incomplete, a very ineffective, and also a very expensive one—[Mr. NELSON: Hear, hear]—and could only have been devised by persons at a time when the mode of legislation now adopted for collecting revenue was not known. But upon a thorough examination of the way in which the money was disposed of he thought the House would pause before adopting the resolution of the hon. gentleman. The bulk of the money which was raised by the tolls in this country was revoted by the Parliament for expenditure upon the roads from which it had been raised. (Hear, hear.) He would take one of these roads as an instance, and compare it with the position of a town which taxed itself with the view of obtaining from the central Government the assistance provided by the Municipal Act. Under that Act a municipality was entitled for the first five years of its existence to £2 for every £1 it raised; for the next five years £1; and for the next five years to 5s. Now the road from Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles, received £7500 last year direct from the Treasury for expenditure upon it. The amount of tolls, including the Grafton Punt, expended upon it was £2600. £7500 was paid out of the Treasury, whilst only £2000 was paid by those who actually used the road. If hon. members would turn to page 95 of the Estimates, they would find all the re-votes of these tolls, and the collection of which it was now proposed to abolish. If the House abolished the right to collect tolls, that amount of expenditure would be withdrawn from them. [Mr. NELSON: The Government will have to provide for it.] He did not think that would be fair to the people of Orange, or the people of any other incorporated district, who not only contributed to the general revenue, but also to their own local expenditure. He was quite with the hon. member, in thinking that the system of collecting rates by tolls was a barbarous one. But that was not the system we had here. The system we had here was a mixed system. In England the tolls were taken up, but the general Government did not give anything to aid them. But here the Government did give something to aid the tolls. As he had shown, not only were the tolls revoted, but assistance to four times the amount was given. And hon. members must see that if they abolish tolls they would withdraw in some cases one-fourth of the money now expended in the maintenance of roads. They might easily see the difference between a naked proposition that the collection of taxes by way of tolls was barbarous, expensive, and inequitable in its operation, and a proposition to abolish tolls. Hon. members might vote for the first, but they could not vote for the present motion, without voting in favour of withdrawing all the money derived from tolls from expenditure upon the roads. He thought one of the most beneficial and just ways of applying money from the general revenue in aid of local contributions, was to give money for roads upon which tolls were also collected. And this motion must be taken altogether apart from the doctrine that collecting tolls was a barbarous and false way of collecting money.

Mr. NELSON replied. He thought the Minister for Lands had just given them a specimen of his inconsistency, and also of his ability; for the hon. gentleman had clearly proved that he was able to argue in favour of a resolution on one occasion, and to argue quite as strongly against it on another occasion. In his opinion, the money for roads should all be provided out of the general revenue. The Minister for Lands had said that to abolish tolls would be unjust to municipalities; but the hon. gentleman must know that several of the tolls that had been erected throughout the colony had been established within a mile of an incorporated town. The hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Macintosh) had referred to the abolition of the Orange tollbar. It was abolished because it was a great hardship upon the townspeople and the settlers in the immediate district. He did not wish to embarrass the Government, and he was quite willing to accept the assurance of the Colonial Treasurer, that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward some measure to deal with the roads throughout the colony, and that when they did that, they would take the question of tolls into consideration. With the permission of the House, he begged to withdraw the resolution.

Leave was given, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE CASE OF THE REV. D. M'GUINN.

Mr. DRIVER moved,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year a sum sufficient to compensate the Rev. D. M'Guinn for the loss of his stipend through the omission of his name from the schedule of clergymen entitled thereto, under the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act." This matter had, he said, been under the notice of Parliament for some time. It had advanced to a final stage, he thought, but upon one occasion. The case was brought under the notice of the House many years since by the then hon. member for the Hume, Mr. Mate, who succeeded in obtaining a select committee to inquire into it. After taking evidence the committee sent up their report. [The hon. member read the report, which was to the effect that the committee was of opinion that sufficient evidence had been adduced to show that the Rev. D. M'Guinn was a Roman Catholic clergyman, receiving from the State £150 a year, for ten years prior to the passing of the State-aid Prohibition Act; that soon after the Act was passed, he was transferred by his ecclesiastical superiors, and his name was removed from the list of clergymen entitled to State aid; the committee believed that injustice had been done to the rev. gentleman, and they therefore recommended his case to the favourable consideration of the Government.] This report was brought up five years ago, and although there had been great delay, he entertained the opinion that, if he succeeded in convincing hon. members that Mr. M'Guinn had a fair claim for compensation, he would receive justice at their hands. When the bill was passed to prohibit future grants to clergymen, a schedule was prepared by the head of the then Government (Mr. Cowper), showing the names of the different clergymen entitled to receive stipends. That return was laid on the table of the House on the 30th of July, 1862. The name of the Rev. D. M'Guinn appeared in it as the Roman Catholic clergyman at Wellington at a salary of £150. Mr. M'Guinn remained in that position until after the passing of the Act, and the first intimation that he had of the discontinuance of his salary was conveyed in a note from his banker. Mr. M'Guinn removed from Wellington two months after the bill passed the Upper House. Mr. M'Guinn had remained an officiating clergyman of the Church of Rome ever since. This report has been adopted by the House, and a sum of money had been placed on the Estimates, the vote being negatived by a majority of one. He could not understand on what principle of law, equity, or justice this man's claim should be refused a favourable recognition. It was for the committee to decide whether they would give full compensation, or meet the case by a lump sum.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that this matter had been before the Parliament so many times that he supposed hon. members must be familiar with it. Under the law which had been passed, the chief of the various denominations sent in the names of gentlemen drawing salaries. The name of another gentleman was substituted for that of Mr. M'Guinn, and received the stipend until his death. It was only then that an attempt was made to obtain the stipend for Mr. M'Guinn. The chiefs of the Church held that the other gentleman was the proper person to receive the stipend. It appeared to him that Mr. M'Guinn had been dealt with rather harshly; but it was strange that he came to this House and not to the heads of his own Church for a remedy. He should vote for going into committee, but when the matter came to its final stage he thought he should vote against it. The mover spoke of £150 a year as this gentleman's salary; but for many years afterwards the Rev. Mr. M'Guinn had received £100 a year as chaplain of the Berrima gaol.

Mr. WEARNE thought the mover ought to have given the House the whole of the facts and not to have tried to hoodwink the House. Up to the passing of the State-aid Abolition Act the £28,000 granted for public worship was distributed to the different denominations on the basis of the census for 1851. Up to the passing of the Act the money was given on account of different localities, but when the Act was passed the names of the clergymen were substituted. In the first returns laid before Parliament there were the names of five Church of England clergymen and three Roman Catholic clergymen, in addition to that of Mr. M'Guinn, which were omitted from the second returns. If we acknowledge Mr. M'Guinn's claim we might with equal justice be called upon to acknowledge the claims of all the other clergymen who were in the same position. The investigation before the select committee did not touch the facts of the case. The matter had been before the House so often that he would vote against going into committee, and he hoped, if the question should be referred to the committee, that it would remain there.

Mr. DRIVER, in reply, said he would, in the first place, endeavour to set the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government right in regard to the question. The hon. gentleman appeared to think that no claim was made on behalf of Father M'Guinn until after the gentleman who had been appointed had died. Such was not the case, because Father Woolfrey was the person who was appointed to the district formerly held by Father M'Guinn, and he only died within the past few months, while this claim had been before the House for several years. He would leave the House to form a just estimate of the opinions uttered by the hon. member who had just spoken. That hon. gentleman was anxious to take advantage of what appeared to be a clerical error, "November, 1861," having been put for "November, 1862." If the hon. member had read the evidence taken before the select committee, he would have seen that there was not another case similar to Father M'Guinn's; but if there were fifty other valid claims, that was no bar to the claim of this gentleman, if his claim were a valid and honest one.

The House divided upon the question with the following result:—

AYES, 33.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Hoskins	Mr. Dibbs
Forster	Stevens	R. H. Brown
Lackey	Scholey	Driver
Garrett	Terry	Nelson
Burns	Wright	Cameron
Day	Hurley	R. B. Smith
F. Suttor	R. C. Dangar	Watson
Macintosh	W. H. Suttor	Moyes
Cameron	Taylor	Bawden
Montague	Fisher	W. C. Browne
Cohen	Prince	Tellers.

NOES, 6.

Mr. Parkes	Mr. Gould	Mr. Robb
Lloyd	Davies	Wearne
R. M. Forster	Shepherd	Tellers.

Pair.—For, Captain Onslow; Against, Mr. T. Brown.

The motion was therefore carried.

ELECTORATE OF THE HASTINGS.

Mr. R. B. SMITH moved for leave to bring in a bill to subdivide the Electoral District of the Hastings. He had not apprehended that the Government would make any objection to this motion being taken as a formal motion, as on two previous occasions he introduced a bill of a similar description, without meeting with any objection; but, as the Government had objected, it would be necessary for him to explain his reasons for applying for leave to introduce the bill. He disclaimed any idea of attempting to embarrass the Government; his sole desire was to keep a promise which he made to his constituents on a recent occasion. It must be admitted by every hon. member in the House, that a great necessity existed for the introduction of a bill to give increased representation to various electoral districts. The present Colonial Treasurer had been persistent in his efforts to induce different Governments to introduce an Electoral Bill, and at his instance a select committee was appointed; and a report was brought up by it, in which the introduction of an Electoral Bill was recommended. In that recommendation the necessity of giving increased representation to the Hastings electorate was also pointed out and strongly urged. The hon. gentleman who was then head of the Government subsequently brought in an Electoral Bill, in 1869, which was read a first time; but in consequence of a dissolution that took place, no further action was taken. The question was allowed to slumber for some time until it was again taken up by the present Colonial Treasurer in the early part of 1873, when he proposed a resolution, in which he urged the immediate necessity for the introduction of an Electoral Bill. The late Government, in accordance with that motion, and pledges which they had given, introduced the last Electoral Bill. Hon. members were all familiar with the proceedings that took place in reference to that bill. He mentioned these matters to show that he was justified in urging the attention of the House to this important question. He admitted that questions of this kind should not be dealt with in a piecemeal manner; but he thought an hon. member was bound to keep any promise made to his constituents. As the hon. member at the head of the Government had stated that it was not his intention to introduce an Electoral Bill this session, he felt it to be his duty immediately to give notice of the present motion. He hoped the House would not object to the introduction of the bill. He would reserve further discussion until the second reading. He was sure every hon. member would admit that great anomalies exist in the present representation. Windsor, with 554 electors, returned one member; while the Bogan, with 5258 electors, also returned one member. The Paterson, with 551 electors, and the Clarence, with 4339 electors each, returned one member. Morpeth contained 679 electors, the Hastings 3046, East Maitland 768, and the Lachlan 4449—and each of those electorates returned one member. If he could possibly proceed with the bill this session, he would do so. He desired the Government to explain their intentions, as they had invited discussion by objecting to the motion being passed formally. In the last Electoral Bill the House agreed to subdivide the Hastings electorate into three parts, and the bill he intended to introduce would contain a similar provision, giving three representatives instead of one to the Hastings.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that his reason for objecting to this being taken as a formal matter was by no means to put the hon. gentleman to any inconvenience, nor to pass any slight upon him, but merely because he thought it was a matter that could not be dealt with now. His hon. friend would be aware that had he not taken this course a bill would have been brought in to divide the Clarence, and one had been already brought in to divide the Wellington electorate, and probably they would have several other similar proposals. But there were other things of more importance to deal with during the present session—the first session of the new Parliament, and a session which properly belongs to last year. These questions were not of such pressing necessity as to require to be dealt with during this session. When the hon. gentleman asked him a question whether the Government was likely to bring in a bill to divide the Hastings electorate this session, he replied that it was extremely unlikely. It would, however, be the duty of the Government, admitting as they did the anomalies in the representation of the country, to bring in a bill to deal with these anomalies. The hon. member knew the views of some of the gentlemen now in the Government on this matter. The Colonial Treasurer obtained a select committee some years ago, and brought up a report recommending the division of the electorate, and since then many other electorates have grown up into importance, and require dividing; but he thought it would be a waste of time to have three or four bills for this purpose. At the same time the Government were quite willing to deal with this matter as fairly as they could in the interests of the public, and he hoped the hon. member would withdraw the motion.

Mr. BAWDEN said he had a similar motion on the paper, and it was his intention to go on with it as far as he possibly could. It appeared to him that this was a matter that ought not to be allowed to rest. The Assembly had on two separate occasions affirmed the principle that these electorates ought to be divided, and he thought it most important that the anomalies in our representation should be dealt with before any other measure. If the Government would pledge themselves to introduce a bill without any delay——

Mr. ROBERTSON: Does the hon. gentleman mean this session?

Mr. BAWDEN: I do.

Mr. ROBERTSON: We shall not introduce it this session.

Mr. BAWDEN said he desired that the people of the district which he represented should have their fair share of representation before any important matter was brought before the House. He hoped the present motion would not be withdrawn.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said he could not withdraw it. He disclaimed having been actuated by any captious spirit in bringing this motion forward, but at the same time he should press it, however much it might embarrass the Government. He could not understand the hon. Premier wishing him to withdraw this motion, as it was only the other day he had allowed the hon. member for Wellington to introduce his bill. He should press this matter to a division, as he had pledged himself to his constituents to go on with the matter.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that he had only made the suggestion to the hon. member to withdraw the motion, and he should not oppose it.

The motion was put and carried without division.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table copies of telegrams between himself and the Agent-General in London, on the subject of the shipping business, in connection with the colony. He moved that the papers be printed, which was agreed to.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE CLARENCE.

Mr. BAWDEN moved for leave to introduce a bill to subdivide the electoral district of the Clarence. This motion, he said, was similar to the one just passed, and seeing that that had been allowed to pass, he trusted that this motion would be allowed to do the same. If there was any electorate in the colony that deserved increased representation it was the Clarence. The bill he proposed to introduce was a very short one, having only five clauses besides the schedules, and chiefly provided for what was provided in the bill before the late Assembly.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—PILOT SERVICE.

Mr. HOSKINS rose to move the adjournment of the House, which he was loath to do, for though he had had a seat in that House since 1859 he had never taken this course before. But he felt it his duty as a representative of the people to do so now, and to call the attention of the Government, and of the representatives of the people, to an occurrence that had recently taken place, and which, if attention is not directed to it, will tend to damage most seriously the port of Sydney. Those hon. members who had had seats in the late Parliament would remember that he had often called attention to the inefficiency of the pilot service of Port Jackson. On several occasions commanders of vessels, after waiting hours for a pilot, had entered without them, and on one occasion the vessel came alongside Campbell's wharf before the pilot came on board. The gentleman who was then at the head of our sea service, the then Colonial Treasurer, the hon. member for Newcastle, promised that he would take the most effectual means to ensure that the pilot service should increase in efficiency, and that steps should be taken to board foreign vessels, so that the commanders should have every assistance in navigating their vessels into this port—one of the easiest to enter in the world. Further, the hon. member for Newcastle stated that the Marine Board intended to take effectual steps to increase the efficiency of the pilot service. With all those promises, what did they find? They found that at the present time the pilot service was in as inefficient a state as it was a year ago, and so inefficient that it was a discredit, a scandal, and a disgrace to the merchants and to the character of this port. The pilot service of Brisbane was very efficient, and so was that of Adelaide—a much younger colony than this. The pilot service of Port Phillip could not be excelled. They had three pilot schooners employed to take off pilots to ships making for the entrance to Port Phillip. One schooner was compelled to anchor about ten miles outside the Heads with pilots on board; another was generally about two miles outside, and another was inside the Heads, with a number of pilots ready to relieve vessels entering the port. They never heard there of the commander of any vessel being constrained to enter without a pilot. But here the night before last the new steamer Singapore on her first voyage to the port, and belonging to a company that received no mail subsidy from the colony, although no doubt the company disbursed large sums in Sydney, was compelled to lay off the Heads for ten hours in fine weather through there being no pilot at hand to bring her into port. He arraigned Mr. Dibbs, who had been a member of the Marine Board, in not seeing that the Board made a move in this matter.

Mr. DIBBS: You have not got the right horse by the leg.

Mr. HOSKINS had been told by Captain Heselton that he had offered to build for the Government and the Marine Board a steamer for the pilot service, if the Government would only give the commanders of his vessels—men thoroughly acquainted with the navigation of the harbour—certificates as pilots to bring in ships. By that means the ordinary pilots at the Heads would have been compelled to do their duty more efficiently, and the result would have been a great improvement in the pilot service of the port. But nothing of the kind had taken place. What would be thought in the mother country amongst the owners of the mercantile marine when it was said that in the first port in Australia a mail steamer was obliged to lay-to ten hours outside the Heads because a pilot could not be found. In the *Herald* of this morning it was stated that on the night before last the Torres Straits mail steamer was compelled to lay-to from 8.30 until 6 a.m. the next morning.

Mr. HILL: There was a heavy sea on.

Mr. HOSKINS said, that pilots in other parts of the world would never have been deterred from putting to sea under such circumstances.

Mr. HILL: The ship might have drawn too much water to come in with safety.

Mr. HOSKINS hoped that it would not be reported that a vessel of 1800 tons could not enter this harbour. Certainly a vessel of 3000 tons could enter safely unless the weather was very boisterous indeed. There was no real difficulty to prevent pilots qualified to discharge their duties bringing vessels in in almost any state of the weather. He had heard the hon. member at the head of the Government frequently eulogise the pilots; but would the hon. gentleman defend them in this case, where they were too lazy or too cowardly to bring in a vessel in fine weather. A sense of duty, and the desire he had to see this port made the principal port in Australia, compelled him to draw attention to the way in which the pilot service was conducted. It frequently happened that many of the pilots who ought to be at the Heads were in Sydney enjoying themselves. Were the Marine Board going to do nothing in this matter? He trusted that the Colonial Treasurer would urge them to do something. He was told that the late Government were in favour of buying a steamer, with a view to improve the service.

Mr. LLOYD said the Marine Board recommended it.

Mr. DIBBS: But you would not give it.

Mr. LLOYD said the money was on the Estimates.

Mr. HOSKINS said the reputation of the port would be damaged if something were not done. The Government were paid to devise a remedy. If it was considered desirable that a steam vessel should be purchased to take off pilots, he did not see why the Government should wait until the money was voted by the House. The vessel should be purchased at once. Vessels making for London were boarded off the Isle of Wight; those making for Liverpool were boarded fifty miles outside off the Tuskar light, and the pilots went eighty miles outside of New York; but here, in the antiquated old-fashioned port of Sydney, pilots were leisurely put on board vessels when between the Heads. They might talk about abolishing ad valorem duties and tonnage dues with the view of making Sydney an attractive port, but while they had a discreditable pilot service the owners of first-class ships would be loth to send their ships there when they could be piloted efficiently into Melbourne, and even Brisbane. Another matter the Marine Board ought to have taken notice of was the state of the entrance to the Clarence River, where the Helen Macgregor a short time ago was lost while under the command of an efficient officer, and several persons drowned. This was a circumstance that was rather surprising seeing that the Parliament of this colony had previously voted large sums of money amounting, he believed, to £60,000 or £70,000 to improve the entrance to the river. Mr. Creer, a gentleman who had commanded vessels trading to the Clarence longer than any other person, told him that it was his opinion the Helen Macgregor was lost because there were not a sufficient number of buoys laid down to guide the commanders in going through the intricate channel at the river mouth. It was also explained to him that there was not only an insufficiency of buoys, but also that the buoys that were laid down were not large enough, being submerged in heavy weather, and thus rendering commanders of vessels liable to most dangerous accidents. These were two most serious matters, and infinitely of more importance than the theoretical questions often placed upon our notice papers, and he trusted that they would obtain the attention of the Marine Board and the Government.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought that this was a matter that could not receive the attention it desired, without due notice being given. The hon. member had rightly said that he had frequently defended the pilots of Sydney harbour. He had defended the pilots against the charges of cowardice and want of seamanship, and against a charge with regard to a foreign vessel lost in the harbour. Although not connected with the Government at the time, or with the mercantile interest, he had thought it his duty to defend these pilots, who were infinitely more sinned against than sinning. He had never defended the manner of the service. He suggested an entirely different service the very last time the subject was brought forward. He ventured to say that at the present day the pilot service in Sydney harbour was worse than it had ever been before. (Hear, hear.) It was worse for this reason, that quite lately the pilots had been permitted to employ the cheapest possible labour in the shape of South Sea Islanders. Not very long ago the men used to get £7 or £8 a month, but now they got only £4 or £5, and almost all the men employed were a very inferior class of people. They had one white man perhaps, but little more than that. The Marine Board had charge of the matter now, and they had once or twice, to his knowledge, sent an officer to examine into the state of the boats' crews, and they passed them. That was not very long ago, and yet he was quite sure that any one who knew anything about boating in the harbour, and especially about going outside, must know that they were entirely inefficient. It had been growing worse for several months. [Mr. HOSKINS: For years.] Well, he did not think that in the earlier times, before the Marine Board interfered, that there were pilot boats with these South Sea Islanders. He did not believe they had been engaged until quite lately, and it had been permitted more from the action of the Marine Board than anything else. The hon. member for Tumut asked why the Government did not change it, but he must remember that they had not yet had time to deal with it. He had mentioned it, and he was quite sure that some steps would be taken to provide efficient and able boatmen, such as were employed in the public service elsewhere. The boatmen employed by the Government in the harbour were most efficient, but the men who were employed in the pilot service were men who ought never to be employed at all in the Government service. He did not know what the powers of the Government were, but they had not yet been able to deal with the matter. The hon. member asked why the Government had not bought a steamboat, and the answer was, because the House had not voted the money. The hon. gentleman took them at a great disadvantage in inviting a debate upon this matter without giving notice. With regard to the particular case of the Helen Macgregor, the hon. gentleman said she was wrecked because the buoys were insufficient. It might be so, but he had been in and out of Clarence Heads several times, and it never appeared to him that the buoys were insufficient. The whole matter of the pilot service would be inquired into, and dealt with according to the ability of the Government.

Mr. DIBBS said the hon. member for Tumut had made rather a severe charge against the Marine Board. Having been connected with that Board for three years after its formation, and having had something to do with the pilot service during his tenure of office, perhaps he might be allowed to state his views upon the question. He would like to correct an error into which the Colonial Secretary had fallen with regard to the employment of boats' crews at the Heads. The pilot service at present in existence was what was called a competitive system. Each pilot was supposed to find a full crew sufficient for this work, and when a ship was made out from South Head a boat was supposed to go in chase, and the pilot was rewarded for his labour by securing the inward and outward pilotage of that vessel. Things had degenerated, because the pilots had discovered that if any complaint was made to the Government gentlemen were found willing to get up in the House and laud them to the skies. (Hear, hear.) His experience was that the service was worse to-day than it was ten years ago. [Mr. LLOYD: Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman cheered him; but he was the cause of the service being so bad. (Laughter.) Representation after representation was made to him by the Marine Board; but the hon. member had a pique against the Board for some fault or other, and because they had the temerity to assert the powers which the Navigation Act gave them. It would be in the recollection of the hon. gentleman that, when the Navigation Act was passed, he gave the full measure of his support to it, and took the utmost credit for the assistance he had rendered in passing it. Then, the patronage of the whole department was left to the Marine Board, and when the hon. member came into office, he took it into his head one fine morning to appoint a lighthouse-keeper at Jervis Bay. He intimated the appointment to the Marine Board, and asked them to carry it through, but the Marine Board fell back upon the Act, and called attention to the fact that the recommendation lay with them. [Mr. LLOYD: The statement is not at all correct.] The hon. gentleman gave the appointment to a certain person, and the Marine Board declined to carry it out. That, he believed, was the head and front of the offending of the Marine Board, and that was why he systematically snubbed them. When he left office, there were several serious charges upon which the Marine Board, after consideration, submitted certain recommendations to the Treasurer for the sanction of the Executive Council. One point which the Marine Board strongly urged upon the then Treasurer, was this question of the Pilot service. They found that they could not keep up a staff at South Head suitable for the occasion. (Hear, hear.) The pilots would borrow each other's men, and they dropped the competitive system altogether. (Hear, hear.) One boat would go out, and instead of sending five or six men they would start with two or three. They got into a careless habit of boarding ships when they came round the South Reef, and when the whole danger was passed. The case of the Singapore steamer was not the first of the kind, and he believed that a steamer in the same service on one occasion waited six hours outside the Heads for a pilot. In regard to English ships, cases occurred where vessels entered the Heads and came to an anchorage without any pilot at all. (Hear, hear.) The difficulty which the Marine Board always found was that masters of London ships, sailor-like, always tried to screen the pilots—(hear, hear)—and they found that the only way they could carry on the pilot service effectively was by placing the pilots on board a steamboat, and keeping them in turn for so many hours, and exercising the same discipline that existed on board a man-of-war. (Hear, hear.) The late Treasurer, however, came to the conclusion that a steamer was not necessary, and stated that unless he was convinced by the evidence of some two or three ship captains taken indiscriminately from the port to supplement the opinion of the Board, he would refuse to entertain their recommendations. The Marine Board considered the matter, and as the Navigation Act put upon them the responsibility of the pilot service, they declined to adopt the suggestion of the hon. gentleman. He believed that until they had a steamer Sydney harbour would not be safe for vessels. It was almost impossible that the pilot boats could fetch vessels beyond a distance of two or three miles of the Heads. They were told they could not have a steamer unless Parliament voted money for one. But he thought if the late Government had taken upon itself the responsibility of engaging one they would have received the commendation of that House and the country. And if the present Government thought proper they could to-morrow reorganise the whole pilot system. There were two steamers, either of which was suitable—the Thetis and the Ajax. The latter could be ready to-morrow morning to enter upon pilot service. The question of the cost of fuel was the only one that would be worth much consideration in the employment of a steamer. The Marine Board frequently went down to Watson's Bay, without notice, to test the efficiency of the service, and they had frequently to condemn the whole boat's crew. But the Marine Board was not chargeable for that state of things. Minute after minute had been sent by the Board to the Colonial Treasurer, urging the necessity for a reorganization of the service; and pointing out that without money power the Marine Board could not reorganise it. With regard to the remarks of the hon. member for Tumut, respecting putting buoys at the Clarence, he said there were clearly defined land-marks, and there was no necessity for buoys. In fact owing to the occasional heavy seas, buoys would be liable to drift, and thus instead of decreasing they would only increase the danger of navigation. With regard to the pilot service of Port Jackson, he had no hesitation in saying that it was a disgrace to the port. The Government had the means of remedying it at once. And the cause of its not having been remedied was attributable to the hon. gentleman opposite, the late Treasurer, who, as a mercantile man, ought to have been acquainted with the defects of the present pilot system.

Mr. LLOYD agreed with the Colonial Secretary that it was exceedingly inconvenient for hon. members to bring forward motions on matters of so much importance as the pilot service without notice. He admitted that the pilot service was in a very inefficient state—it was worse than it was twenty years ago. But he desired to say that the parties who were responsible for its inefficiency were the members of the Marine Board, and perhaps the most responsible of them all was the hon. gentleman opposite, Mr. Dibbs. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman led that Board so completely by the nose, that if he could not get just exactly what he wanted he would not allow anything to be done. At least he had every reason to think that was the case. The hon. gentleman having now ceased to be a member of that Board, he (Mr. Lloyd) had no doubt that the Colonial Treasurer would have no difficulty in getting the Board to work harmoniously together, and he should not be surprised to find the pilot-service placed on a thoroughly efficient footing in two months. The hon. gentleman ought to be careful, if he was desirous of having any power in that House, not to make statements that were not true. Now with regard to the appointment of a lighthouse keeper at Jervis Bay, the facts were exactly opposite to the statements of the hon. member. The facts were simply these. Mr. Gibson, who had charge of the Hornby Lighthouse, died, leaving a widow and family without the means of support. And a gentleman who took an interest in the family asked him (Mr. Lloyd) to use his influence in getting the late Mr. Gibson's son appointed in his father's place, that he might have the means of supporting his mother and brothers and sisters. He referred the matter to the Marine Board, and they declined to recommend young Gibson for the appointment; but at the same time recommended a person with a wooden leg. He did not see how a person with a wooden leg could conveniently go up and down a ladder to attend to the lights, and he declined to appoint him. The duties of lighthouse keeper required to be performed by a man of energy and activity. Then the hon. member for West Sydney, Mr. Dibbs, stated that he appointed young Mr. Gibson to be lighthouse keeper at Jervis Bay. It was the Marine Board itself who recommended the appointment, and it was upon their recommendation the appointment was made. With regard to the inefficiency of the pilot service, he contended that the whole blame rested upon the Marine Board. When he was Colonial Treasurer he sent down minute after minute to that Board, calling their attention to the inefficiency of the pilot service, and requesting them to do something. The only answer he could get was, "give us a steamer, that will cure the evil." But he could not quite see that the employment of a steamer would cure all the evils existing in the service. He had asked a large number of captains of ships trading to this port about the matter, and they all assured him they knew of no steam pilot service in any other part of the world than Hamburgh. The hon. member for the Tumut had shown to-night that the pilot service of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, were efficient. Yet none of those colonies had a steam service. One hon. member had said that our pilot service was a competitive service. So it was—it was a competitive service without competition. The pilots had joined together, and went out by turns. The consequence was, they let a ship get between the Heads before they attempted to board her. And he said the Marine Board was responsible for that. If he had been in the position of the Marine Board, he would very soon have ascertained whether the pilots would not go out to sea. When the Marine Board asked for a steamer, he asked them to give him some evidence that a steamer was the best kind of vessel to use. The Board refused to do that, and said it was their opinion. He then asked them to take the opinions of the leading captains in the port; but they refused to do that. As the Marine Board was very determined, he thought he would remove any possibility of any charge being made against him, and he placed a sum of money on the Estimates for a steamer in order that Parliament might decide for itself. He claimed to be free from all blame whatever. He admitted that the pilot service had degenerated, but that had been since the Marine Board took charge of it. The hon. member complained that instead of the boats being manned by strong British tars they were manned by South Sea Islanders, and that too was the result of the hon. gentleman's management at that Board. [Mr. BYRNES: Why did you not bring in a bill to dissolve the Board.] If we had not got on better he probably should have done so. The hon. member stated that we could take the Ajax as a pilot-steamer; but the Ajax had been built by borrowed money and for a special work, from which she could not be removed. He hoped the Government would take some action in the matter for action was necessary. It was a burning shame that ships could not get a pilot ten or fifteen miles from the Heads.

Mr. BAWDEN said that the Helen Macgregor went on shore, not on the bar at all, but in smooth water on the reef. There was a strong ebb tide running out, and the buoy at the end of the reef was too small. Twelve months ago the attention of the Marine Board was called to the fact that the buoy was too small; and the reply they made was that they knew better than anybody else what was necessary. What was required was larger buoys at the end of the reef. The amount voted for improvements at the Clarence Heads was £50,000, of which £20,000 had been expended at the South Head, and there were £30,000 still unexpended. He urged upon the Government the importance of pushing on the work as proposed by the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. When the works now in hand were completed it would be necessary to do something to remove the reef upon which the Helen Macgregor and the Urara had been lost some years ago. The Thetis was in the harbour, and could be employed to test the question as to whether a steam pilot service would be suitable, and there was no necessity to wait until Parliament voted money for the purchase of a steamer.

Mr. BOOTH said that we boasted about our harbour being the finest in the world, but we might also admit that it was the worst managed. He had taken pilots on board seventy miles away from land, and it was not uncommon for pilots at other ports to board ships from ten to twenty miles. How it was that our pilots were allowed to sleep ashore every night he did not know. They ought not to wait for the signal, but ought to be outside on the lookout for ships requiring them. But in bad weather, when the pilots were most needed, it was impossible that they could get outside the Heads in the face of a south-easterly gale. At such times ships came up to the harbour with great speed, and it was most important that they should be met by a steamer some miles out. Because other ports had not a steamer that was no reason why we should not. They provided a pilot service suitable for their requirements, and we should do the same. He did not think the state of the pilot service was the fault of the Marine Board. He had known three members of that Board for many years as captains of ships, and they had been accustomed to bring their vessels in at all hours, and berth them without a pilot. They were fully acquainted with the necessities of the port; and he could understand that they should almost feel insulted by the proposal to set up the opinion of some stranger who came to the port for the first time in opposition to their long experience and perfect knowledge. The buoy at the Clarence might be small, but there were good leading marks.

Mr. CHARLES understood that the late Government had ordered the Thetis to be moored in Watson's Bay in rough weather, to be in readiness to go out to assist ships in distress. He would suggest that at such times she should be employed as a pilot steamer, for in rough weather she could not be employed in towing the silt barges. He had passed in and out of these Heads considerably over 500 times, and often when it would have been madness for any man to attempt to take a boat out of the Heads. At such a time as that, there would be no difficulty in the Thetis getting out; and if she could not put a pilot on board, she could signal the vessel to follow her into the port.

Mr. STEVENS said that it seemed to be a very grave matter for a ship to be detained for ten hours outside the Heads of Port Jackson, but that it was a very trivial matter for a ship laden with railway iron, to be kept off the port of Newcastle for eight days, as was the case only recently. He objected to the steamer Ajax being taken away from the port of Newcastle, as the hon. member for West Sydney had proposed, for that was the only steamer they had there to tow the silt punts out of the harbour. No port in New South Wales was so badly treated as the port of Newcastle. A great deal of money had been spent there, but it had been wasted.

Mr. HOSKINS replied.

The motion for the adjournment was negatived.

THE LAW RELATING TO ALIENS.

Mr. NELSON brought up a bill to amend the law relating to aliens. It was read a first time, ordered to be printed.

printed, and the second reading was made an order of the day for Friday, the 30th instant.

SALE OF LIQUOR AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

Mr. PILCHER moved,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill to legalize the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in quantities less than two gallons in the refreshment rooms upon the Government railways within the colony of New South Wales." It appeared to him that this matter might have been allowed to pass as a formal motion; and he thought he might safely say that, with the exception of one, or, perhaps, two, hon. members, the House was in favour of its being so passed. In his experience, he might, of course, be wrong, but it struck him that the House, in allowing a matter of this kind to be referred to committee, considered it arguable, while a refusal meant that the question was so clear as not to need consideration. In Victoria, refreshments were supplied on the railways, and he was told that such was the case also in Queensland. In the latter colony they, at any rate, had a bill which made provision for it. Here we might travel from Sydney to Goulburn or Bathurst, with no other refreshment than that, on the Goulburn line, something might be procured to eat. But on the line to Bathurst, whether any refreshments could be had or not, depended on the state of the traveller's digestion. Be the passengers ever so thirsty, not one glass of wine or anything of the kind could be procured to drink. If we have one or two teetotalers in the world, one or two persons who have not sufficient confidence in their own common sense, were they to dictate to the overwhelming majority what they should take and what they should not take. The motion itself contained the strongest argument in his favour, because the necessity for it was evident. The bill that he proposed to introduce would make ample provision for the protection of the public by securing the good quality of the liquors sold, and it would also make provision for inspecting the refreshment rooms. When the House went into committee they would, without doubt, come to the conclusion that the interests of the public would be well served by securing some such arrangement as he proposed.

Mr. DAVIES said he would not at this juncture have opposed this bill had it not been for the remarks made by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, and who had alluded to teetotalers as persons not possessed of sufficient moral courage to abstain from intoxicating drinks. As a teetotaler himself, who had never tasted intoxicating liquors, he denied that he had not sufficient moral courage to refuse. He thought this was a very serious matter, and affecting a large number of persons who travel by railway. If people could not do without drink while they travel on the railway, let them take their flasks with them, as he had no doubt many of them do. Would it be wise to introduce drinking shops and shanties on our railway line, especially on our Western line, where, if a mistake was made, the thought of it was more than one would like to conceive? Why should persons, who object to drink, have to endure the company of drunken persons while travelling on our railway lines? If these facilities were offered they would be taken advantage of by railway officials, as well as passengers. Hitherto we had been nearly free from accidents, and our freedom from these was mainly owing to the fact that we have not sanctioned the sale of intoxicating drinks upon our railway lines. It was all very well to tell them that drink was sold at the railway stations in the mother country, and in Victoria, but the freedom from accident there cannot be compared with ours. The accidents in England would be, in many cases traced to the use of intoxicating drinks. In 1873, the Government introduced a bill to legalise the sale of liquors at our railway stations, but the voice of the people was so outspoken, that the Government had to withdraw the bill. A petition was presented to that House, signed by nearly seven thousand citizens opposed to it. If facilities are offered to the railway *employés* to get drunk—for they often get gratuities, and these often take the shape of drink—there was no saying what the consequences might be. He hoped the House would pause before they consented to pass a bill of this character.

Mr. BYRNES thought it would not take much to demolish the arguments of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. If the Government allow the sale of intoxicating drinks at all, why should the travelling public be debarred from them? Why should the members of the House provide refreshments for themselves and not allow them to the railway *employés*? Before railways were constructed, we had roadside inns. There were coaches, drivers, and passengers, and they had the opportunity of indulging in what they liked. At all the railway stations they might see the engineers and porters going to the public-house to have what they liked to take. If it were thought desirable to prevent the railway officials from having refreshments at the stations, they could have strict supervision, which would obviate the objection. But he failed to see that if liquors were sold at the stations it would create any more drunkenness than exists at present. He bore high testimony to the character of our railway officials for honesty and sobriety. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES said that if he had had any doubt as to which way to vote, his experience of that day would have decided him. He had occasion to come down from Goulburn, and when he arrived at Mittagong he felt he required some refreshments. He asked for a glass of wine, but found he could not get it, and he was satisfied that if hon. members had been compelled to drink the cup of tea supplied to him—it was more like a decoction of stringy bark than tea—they would at once agree that a glass of wine would be far better.

Mr. COHEN was in favour of the motion, considering that legalising the sale of liquors at the railway stations would be a great advantage to the comfort of the travelling public. The hon. member for East Sydney had drawn largely upon his imagination as to the evils that would arise from the sale of drinks at the railway stations. Let them be guided by the experience of other countries. He had had frequent opportunities of travelling upon the railways in England, and at all the stations he found that liquors were sold; yet he had never come across one passenger who made himself objectionable to the travelling public through the effects of drink. He denied that the railway accidents in England were attributable, to any material extent, to the facilities for the railway *employés* to get drink at the stations. The records show that these accidents were mainly due to the long hours of work—sixteen or seventeen hours a day—by which the *employés* became so exhausted that they could not perform their duties. (Hear, hear.) If it should be thought unwise to allow railway officials to obtain drink at the stations, this could be prevented by a prohibitory clause; but why the travelling public who desire to obtain such refreshments at the railway stations should be debarred from doing so, he could not understand.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the question seemed to have been discussed as between the advocates of the use of strong drink on the one hand and the teetotalers on the other. He was rather inclined to give his vote against this proposal, but he would like to see it further discussed.

Captain ONSLOW had no objection to go into committee on this bill, but he thought he should vote against it there; not that he was a teetotaler, but he did not think there was any necessity for the measure. (Hear, hear.) They were not in the situation of travellers in England, who had to go over journeys extending for thirty hours. The utmost length of journeys on our lines was six hours, and he did not see why those who desired could not carry refreshment with them. He did not see any objection to the guards resorting to public-houses close to the line provided they did not drink to excess. When our railways were extended to Wagga Wagga or the Border, it might be necessary to have a room, but at present it was not so.

Mr. MACINTOSH intended to vote against the motion. It had never been asked for by the public. He had never heard a person ask for it. Drink could be got close to the stations. On our lines there were steeper gradients than in most other lines, and it was necessary that there should be the utmost caution used. There was no doubt a glass of brandy would raise a man's courage and make him chance it; but they might have occasion to regret tempting him with the opportunity to get it. The freedom from accidents on the line might be attributed to there being no public-houses on the line.

Mr. DRIVER said that from the remarks of the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Macintosh), that the few accidents on the railway line were to be attributed to the absence of public-houses, one would naturally believe that wherever liquors were sold that there drunkenness would be found to exist. It was a libel upon the country to suppose such a thing. Though drink was exposed at the late cricket match and at the races, no one had been apprehended for drunkenness. The natives, as a rule, were a very abstemious lot. There was no statutory enactment to prevent a man taking a bottle of drink into the train. Had there ever been a single case where any of these parties had been brought forward to answer a charge of the breach of the by-laws, and the by-laws were already sufficiently stringent to meet cases of the kind. A license had been granted to a gentleman to sell liquors at the Sydney railway station, and although this had been in operation about two months, there had been no case of a drunken man seen about the premises. If there had been they certainly would have heard of it, because there were people on the watch to ascertain whether it did take place. Though there had been immense numbers of people travelling on the lines during the last week or two, yet not a single case of drunkenness could be shown connected with the railway department. The hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Macintosh) had said that he never heard a person express a wish that liquors should be sold at the railway. He had seen a petition signed, not by dozens, but by hundreds of most respectable men, asking for what appeared to them to be a very great boon; and he had no doubt that if this bill passed into law it would be regarded as a very great boon by thousands of the best of the colonists.

Mr. WEARNE believed that the few accidents that had occurred upon our railway line had been through drink. The death from accident that had occurred at Newtown would never have occurred but for drink. He believed that the late Minister for Works was very much to blame for not affording passengers by train the necessary refreshments of tea and coffee upon the line. The stuff that was sold was not good. He believed that the want of these things had led to the demand for drink. He had seen what he considered to be drunken men upon our lines, though there might be a difference of opinion as to where the line should be drawn in regard to drunkenness. He should oppose this motion. He considered that the most perfect sobriety was required in the management of our railway lines.

Mr. H. DANGAR expressed his regret that the time of the House should be taken up in a discussion at this stage of the question and in using all the hackneyed arguments which were invariably brought to bear upon it. In announcing his intention to support the proposition of the hon. member for West Macquarie, he did not wish it to be supposed that he committed himself entirely to it. He thought it was much to be regretted that it included the whole of the railway stations, because it appeared to him to be somewhat unnecessary. The hon. member for East Sydney hoped the House would not degrade itself by assenting to the proposition, but he failed to see what degradation there was in the House sanctioning a proceeding which he believed obtained over the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that any hon. members should be found contending that we should be made an exception to a rule which existed everywhere. He had never yet heard that any disastrous results had taken place on the railway that could be ascribed absolutely to too great an indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and he did not think it would happen here.

Mr. A. STUART opposed the motion. He had no objection to any one indulging in spirituous liquors so long as he kept himself decent, but he thought it would be unwise to place a temptation within the reach of railway guards and drivers which might lead to serious results. It might be said that they could get it elsewhere. If they did, they got it upon their own responsibility. But if the Government sanctioned the placing of intoxicating liquors within the reach of these men, and if an accident happened from over-indulgence by them, it shifted the responsibility to a great extent to those who placed the temptation within their reach.

Mr. FITZPATRICK supported the resolution. He thought in regard to the sobriety of the railway officials being imperilled, that the remedy was a very simple one. The Government might say they would not employ men who used spirits. If there be any real peril—and he did not believe there was—the Government had the power in their own hands of saying that the officials should not use spirits, and that they would not employ men who did. But did it follow because the railway officers might become drunk, that railway passengers should not have a glass of wine or spirits if they desired it? He thought this was the old theory of a minority who, because they considered it dangerous to use intoxicating liquors, said that the majority should not use them.

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he should support the motion to go into committee, and when he saw the provisions of the bill then he would vote for or against it, as he thought right; but if it were proposed to license every railway station he would not vote for it. The hon. member for Central Cumberland stated that when he (Mr. Sutherland) was in office, he did nothing to provide the public with refreshment. He provided a room for them, and got a contractor to supply victuals and drinks, with the exception of spirits. That contractor was under a bond to supply articles of the best quality; and steps were taken to ensure the proper observance of that bond; yet the hon. member said he had done nothing in the matter. With regard to the railway officials, he said, without fear of contradiction, that there was not a better class or a more hard-working class of men to be found; and to say that they could not be trusted was quite unjustifiable.

Mr. WEARNE explained that he referred to the time when there was no refreshment at all.

Mr. GARRETT said that from his experience he thought the people did not require such a change made with regard to the refreshment-rooms on the railways as that spirituous liquors might be sold. He did not think there would be any danger of railway *employés* becoming demoralised; for he believed they were men of confirmed sober habits, and might safely be trusted. But it was on account of the public that the objections to selling spirituous liquors at railway stations had been raised. No demand had been made for it on the part of the public. He thought, however, that some explanation was required as to how it was that the present lessee had been allowed the privilege of selling spirituous liquors at the railway refreshment-room. When tenders were first called for, the tenderers were given to understand that they would be allowed to sell spirituous liquors. And he knew that as much as £600 was offered for the privilege. The tenders were set aside, and the refreshment-rooms were afterwards let without that right. But the lessee had since been allowed the privilege of selling spirituous liquors at one station without having, so far as he was aware, paid a single shilling premium for the privilege. There was another reason why the Government should not permit spirituous liquors to be sold at railway stations. It was, that private persons had, in many places, erected hotels for the accommodation of the travelling public, and it was unfair for the Government to interfere with their business.

Mr. PILCHER replied. He thought no provedore would be induced to supply good refreshments unless he was allowed also to sell spirituous liquors, as the business would not otherwise pay. As to the powers to be conferred upon the Commissioner for Railways by the bill, the Commissioner would have a discretionary power as to the number of licenses he might issue. If it was thought that the power was too wide, the bill might be altered in committee. He thought no sensible reasoning man could hold the opinion that selling spirituous liquors at the railway refreshment rooms would induce the officials to drink. If a man were inclined to drink, all the statutes in the world would not prevent him carrying his drink with him. In the bill he sought to introduce a provision might be inserted, if thought necessary, forbidding the licensee of a refreshment room to sell or supply spirituous liquors to any *employé* of the railway department. And as to the statements that the people had not asked for such a bill, he thought it would be found, before it was carried, that many of the most respectable gentlemen in the community were in favour of it. Reference had been made to the frequent railway accidents in England. He contended that those accidents were not occasioned through drunkenness, but in consequence of the owners of the lines being anxious to make the most they could out of them, putting too much work on them.

The motion was agreed to on a division of 29 to 7—the minority consisting of Messrs. Stuart, Wearne, Davies, Scholey, Piddington, W. C. Browne, and Macintosh. Mr. Bennett paired off against the bill.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP VERNON.

Mr. DAVIES moved,—"1. That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into, and report upon, the management and working of the Nautical School-ship Vernon. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. T. G. Dangar, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Wearne, Mr. Wisdom, Mr. Burns, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Charles, and the mover." The Vernon was established under the Industrial Schools Act of 1866. Experience had proved that the ship had been a very costly toy. The first cost exceeded £2000, the repairs £7000, and the stores £13,000. He desired to ascertain whether it would not be practicable to carry out the objects aimed at in a better manner. The annual cost per head was £46 17s. 10½d., or nearly sufficient to keep the boys at boarding-school. The cost of the officers of the ship was about £18 or £19 per head of the boys. Of the 223 boys apprenticed, only 33 had gone to sea, the rest having been sent out as farm servants, &c., for which their training did not suit them. He had the highest respect for those who first directed attention to the class of boys who were cared for on board the Vernon. If the inquiry were granted, he believed he should be able to show that the boys were brutally treated; and to prove the necessity of breaking up the present nautical school, and substituting a system of farm schools in its place.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought we had had inquiries enough about this Vernon, and he could not think it was necessary now to have another. There had been a select committee, and the Charities Commission had also inquired into it. If inquiry were necessary, he took exception to the committee named, which did not include the name of the responsible Minister at the head of the department. He advised the hon. member to leave the matter in the hands of the Government. He should vote against the motion.

Mr. FARNELL thought the mover had been set in motion by a person who had been dismissed for misconduct. [Mr. DAVIES denied that he had been set in motion by any one.] It had appeared to him that the hon. member had been set in motion in that manner, and he asked how government would be practicable if inquiries were made at the instance of persons who had been dismissed. The hon. member had failed to show that the public interest required the inquiry he asked for. A general inquiry had been held, and he thought that ought to be sufficient. But there was another matter, and that was that the hon. gentleman wished to have a committee of his own selection.

Mr. DAVIES: You can have a ballot.

Mr. R. B. SMITH, as one of those whose names had been included in the committee, wished his name to be omitted, and he, therefore, moved that the name of the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Parkes) be substituted for his. He agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Davies) that gross abuses had occurred in the management of the Vernon. He had been several times requested to bring the matter under the notice of the House. He intended to vote for the motion.

Mr. DAVIES consented to the substitution of the name of Mr. Parkes for that of Mr. R. B. Smith.

Mr. PARKES said he had a little more faith in the Administration than the hon. member (Mr. Davies) appeared to have, and he was quite satisfied that, if there was anything wrong in the management of the Vernon, the Government were the proper parties to put the matter straight. He did not understand how the Government were to act effectively if they were not to be left to correct any errors in the management of an institution of this kind, more especially when they had already had an inquiry by a select committee of the House, and, more recently, an inquiry by a Royal Commission. The Government had all the evidence that inquiry could give them, and it was competent for them at any time to institute a special inquiry themselves. It was a perfect mockery to support a number of men in power if they could not be trusted with the management of such an institution as the Vernon. What he understood by responsible government was the placing in the offices of State men in whose wisdom and ability Parliament had confidence. He thought the Vernon had done a great deal of good, and if its cost had been proportionately large, that was owing to the fact that the colony did not furnish so large a number of vagrant children as it was expected it would. He hoped the hon. gentleman would see the propriety of withdrawing his motion.

Mr. DRIVER said that, if there were irregularities in connection with this ship, an inquiry ought to be made, because the interests of the children on board were involved; and, if any one of them had suffered an injustice at the hands either of the master of the vessel, or anybody else in connection with the management, it was the duty of every member of the House to see to it. He would vote for the motion, because he had heard that scenes occasionally took place on board of the Vernon that were disgraceful and degrading.

Mr. R. M. FORSTER said that if such scenes took place on board of the Vernon an inquiry was desirable—but it should not be conducted by members of the House. Those acquainted with the facts should bring them under the notice of the Government, who should cause inquiry to be made. If the Government failed to do their duty, then the House might be appealed to. He thought his hon. friend (Mr. Davies) was in error in bringing the motion forward, and he felt bound to vote against it.

Mr. CHARLES said that as inquiries had already been made, he could not see the necessity for making a further one, unless for the purpose of gaining information of things that had transpired subsequently to the inquiries that had been held. He asked if the name of the hon. member for Windsor might be substituted for his.

Mr. PARKES pointed out that the name of the Colonial Secretary was not on the committee. He never knew of a committee of this kind being appointed without comprising the name of the Minister in charge of the institution.

Mr. WEARNE would vote for the motion, as he considered that an inquiry was necessary. If any hon. member objected to the composition of the committee, it was competent for him to call for a ballot.

Mr. DAVIES, in reply, said that the fact that these boys only received six hours instruction in the week ought to be sufficient to call for an inquiry.

The House divided on the first paragraph of the resolution, which was negatived by a majority of 20 to 5; the minority consisting of Messrs. T. G. Dangar, Driver, Wearne, Davies, and Cameron. Mr. R. B. Smith paired off in favour of this motion.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. FARNELL brought up the report of the select committee on the Waratah Coal Company's Bill. He moved that the document be printed, and that the second reading of the bill stand an order of the day for Tuesday next.

Carried.

CASE OF MR. JOHN CONNERY.

Mr. MACINTOSH moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the supplementary or additional Estimates for the year 1874, a sum not exceeding £180, as refund to Mr. John Connery of moneys paid in by him to the Superannuation Fund, yearly, up to the time of his ceasing to hold office in 1873.

Carried.

Mr. MACINTOSH, upon the House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, moved a resolution in accordance with the foregoing.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again.

The House adjourned at nineteen minutes to 12 o'clock until 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

NEW NOTICES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Mr. Nelson to ask the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction,—1. Have the Government arrived at any decision in the case of certain charges preferred by Mr. George Gate against Mr. — Weston, J.P., and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble? 2. Was there any inquiry in consequence of these charges? 3. What was the report of the inquiry? 4. Is it the intention of the Government to remove Mr. Weston; if so, when?

Mr. Davies to ask the Postmaster-General,—1. Is he aware that postage is charged on telegrams delivered in the city? 2. Is it the intention of the Government to abolish such charges within the city boundaries?

Mr Davies to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. What has been the usual practice of paying the wages of the mechanics in the locomotive department? 2. Is it true that only one payment has been made within the last five weeks? 3. Has the Government any objection to pay the wages of the mechanics weekly?

Mr. Bawden to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—Is it the intention of the Government, during the present session, to bring down an estimate for the extension of telegraph lines.

Mr. Driver to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—1. Has any letter been received by the Treasurer from the Commissioner for Stamps respecting a judgment of the Supreme Court, deciding that the Commissioner for Stamps has no power to enforce the payment of Probate Duty since the first day of January last? 2. If so, is there any objection to lay such letter, or a copy thereof, upon the table of this House?

Mr. Dibbs to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing—1. The quantity of gunpowder or other explosive material in the various magazines in the colony. 2. The places where stored. 3. The total quantities held by private individuals, and by the Government.

Mr. Lackey to move,—That this House approves of the plans, sections, and books of reference of a proposed railway to Bullock Island, Newcastle, laid before the House on the 6th instant, in accordance with the 5th section of the Government Railways Act, 22 Victoria, No. 19.

Mr. Garrett to move,—That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill to declare and amend the laws relating to Crown lands.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Mr. Davies to ask the Colonial Secretary,—What is the classification and length of service of each of the gentlemen appointed lately as inspectors of schools, by the Council of Education?

Mr. T. G. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Is it the intention of the Government to make provision for the erection of a court-house and lock-up at Moree; and if so, when?

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Mr. Byrnes to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Did the late Government purchase from James Campbell, Esq., the machinery of the Steam Laundry belonging to him, and erected at Cleveland House? 2. If so, what amount was paid to Mr. Campbell for the same, and from what fund? 3. What was the cost of removing the machinery? 4. Where has the machinery been removed to, and has it since been erected?

Mr. T. G. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Lands,—1. Is it a fact that circulars were issued to the different Inspectors of Stock throughout the colony on 28th August, 1st September and November, of 1874? 2. If so, will there be any objection to lay copies of such circular on the table of this House? 3. Were such circulars issued by direction of the Minister for Lands; if not, by whose authority?

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Bawden to move,—1. That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the expenditure from Loan Funds under the Department of Harbours and Rivers from 1st January, 1859, to 31st December, 1874, specifying each work and the amount in each case. 2. The balances of Loan Funds remaining unexpended to the credit of the respective works under the department of Harbours and Rivers on 1st January, 1875. 3. The amount raised by loan for the construction of works of defence in Sydney harbour, including purchase of land and supply of guns. 4. The amount expended under each head.

Mr. T. G. Dangar to move for leave to bring in a bill to subdivide the electoral district of the Gwydir.

Mr. Goold to move for leave to bring in a bill to subdivide the electoral district of Mudgee.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House any amended Education Bill which the Government may introduce, will be unsatisfactory, unless provision is made, with a due regard to vested interests, for the extinction of all Denominational schools. 2. That any system of public education, supported by the State, should be entirely secular. 3. That the above resolutions be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

TURKEY AND ENGLAND.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—"The relations of the Porte with the English Government have not for the last two years been so cordial as formerly, and in the Press as well as in many business matters, Turkey displays an unfriendly disposition. The semi-official *Turquie* seizes upon every quarrel between drunken sailors, artisans, and Irishmen, to predict the approaching collapse, not only of English sovereignty in India, Australia, or America, but of the British Empire itself. The reported capture of Nana Sahib was received here with undisguised displeasure, and young Turkey dreams of a successful Mahomedan campaign and of an impending proclamation of the legislation of the Koran in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. The chief cause of this ill-humour is the presence of an English garrison at Aden and on the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea. It obstructs Turkish operations in Yemen, and but for the submission of the Porte, would have provoked a serious conflict there last spring. Another ground of dislike against England is Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar and Muscat for the suppression of the slave trade, which not only hampers Turkish operations in Nedjed and on the east coast of Arabia, but seriously affects the domestic relations of Turkish grandees. Then there is the presence of English steamers in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and even on the Euphrates and Tigris, and England's inactivity as regards the possession of Khiva by Russia." The writer then gives an account of a history of Yemen, just published by Hadji Ahmed Raschid Bey, a Turkish colonel, who took part in the campaign of last year. This book insists that the Sheik of Lahadj, though Turkey for peace's sake has acknowledged the English Protectorate, is a vassal of the Porte; but the correspondent considers its arguments weak, and thinks it the interest of all Europe that England should retain possession of Aden and Perim, the keys of the Red Sea; for were they to fall into Turkish hands such rates and formalities would be introduced as would put an end to the Suez Canal traffic.

SCHOOL DESKS AND FORMS.—There is no difficulty in accounting for the round shoulders and narrow chests of young children who have to sit three hours at a time at lessons, on forms not fitted with backs, and obliged to seek relief by contorted attitudes which it is painful to watch. These observations do not, however, apply in full to all the schools, as in some cases the three hours' lessons are broken by ten minutes' run. Still it is rare to see backs fitted to the forms, while in some schoolrooms the position of the bench with regard to the desk is such as to make it impossible for the children to write without some contortion of the figure. Add to this that in many instances the desks are so placed that the children face the light during lessons, than which nothing can be worse for the eyes.—*Mrs. Nassau Senior.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers (the largest manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage. For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London; Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE EXHIBITION.

YESTERDAY the attendance on the Park was rather slack, and inside the building there was comfortable room for careful inspection, which no doubt was taken advantage of by the visitors who numbered about 3000. Outside, the machinery was kept in motion as usual, and there was the additional attraction of the cattle sales, where persons could attend and either spend or hear others expending a few loose hundreds on some of the animals which proved such objects of interest during the past week.

At night there was an attendance of about 2500 persons, who seemed heartily to enjoy the programme which the great combination band, conducted by Signor Giorza, enlivened the proceedings with, and from various expressions of opinion it would seem that the present festival is of a more acceptable character than the mixed vocal and instrumental concerts given in the building on former occasions, when none but the most powerful voices could be heard above the din of the moving mass. The following returns, received last night, prove the present to be financially the most successful exhibition ever held in Sydney:—

GATE AND TREASURER'S STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST FIVE DAYS.

		Adults.	Children.	Cash received.
Tuesday	Day	7,295	—	
	Night	2,509	—	£491 13 5
Wednesday	Day	11,978	2083	
	Night	3,271	—	817 10 9
Thursday	Day	9,275	2560	
	Night	906	—	575 2 6
Friday	Day	5,967	2337	
	Night	3,174	—	516 10 7
Saturday	Day	6,778	2322	
	Night	2,216	—	508 11 6
		53,369	9252	£2912 13 9

Total number of visitors paid through gates .. 62,621
Estimated attendance of ticket-holders and others during the five days .. 10,000

These figures bring up the attendance during the first week to 72,621, a number never reached by former exhibitions.

SECOND WEEK.

		Adults.	Children.	Cash.
Monday	Day	4,480	1360	
	Night	2,513	—	£434 15 11
Tuesday	Day	1,880	564	
	Night	2,053	—	£317 4 4

The total gate receipts of cash for the first seven days amounts to about £3600, and there are yet four days to elapse before closing. In 1874 the total gate receipts amounted to £3432 14s. 8d.; the figures display a large margin in favour of the present year.

SECTION V.

In a former notice of this section mention was only made of mineral exhibits. It also contains specimens of chemical products and objects, oils, leather, candles, soap, tobacco, paints, &c. One of the first objects that faces the visitor on entering the main building is a stand of twenty-seven samples of the world-famed Peacock and Buchan's composition, the properties of which—as the most effectual antifouling preventive known—is certified by the Admiralty after an experience of years, as well as by the principal steamship companies. The judges have now added a first prize to the many previously gained by the patentees. There is a small but admirable display of leather, the largest and best being that of Mr. J. K. Begg, of Glenmore Tannery, who takes a first prize for manufactures similar to those deemed worthy of the medal of the Paris Exposition. Mr. Black, of Muswellbrook, shows excellent dressed goatskins, from animals of the Angora tribe, which take a prize; and a similar honour is gained by Mr. Radke, of Hunter's Hill, for dressed hides, suitable for mill-belting and laces, and for belting, &c. In tobacco Messrs. Cameron, Dunn, and Co. have no rivals. Their stand contains samples of the best descriptions of black and light work, better known here as negrohead, cavendish, and aromatics. The exhibitors have obtained a first prize. In the California court are shown smoking tobaccos and cigars made in San Francisco, which also gain prizes; and Schwergart, of Surry Hills, gets a second prize for cigars and cigarettes. The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company has been awarded additional testimony of the excellence of its goods by receiving prizes for kerosene shale, comet illuminating oil, antifriction grease, mineral turps, and lubricating oils. To the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts is awarded a prize for geological specimens suitable for educational purposes. The Government collection, shown by the Mining Department is also given first honours, and both the refined tin from Mr. Carpenter's and the smelted from the Australian Co.'s works receive prizes. In specimens of gold and gold in quartz, Mr. Nelson's exhibits have been deservedly placed first. Messrs. Bladen and Croker's manufactured iron has also been rewarded with a first prize. Hudson, Brothers display a large assortment of steam-made joiners' work, indicative of the improvements of labour-saving machines. The work shown has also the finish and solidity of the finest hand-made, with the additional advantage of a much lower price, and as such obtains prize honours.

SECTION XIII.—MACHINERY.

An interesting display of machinery is made outside the building, near the secretary's office, by Messrs. Drysdale and Roberts, of the Carron Yards, New Pitt-street. Especially of three portable engines, made by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, of Gainsborough, the winners of many gold medals and first prizes during the last ten years. The largest of these engines is nominally 12-horse power, double cylinder, each measuring 8½ inches in diameter, with a steam jet for getting up steam quickly; link motion reversing gear, extra large fire-box of Lowmoor iron, and mounted on wrought-iron travelling wheels. The 10-horse engine is also double cylinder, each cylinder 7⅞ diameter, and fitted in every respect as the 12-horse. This is in motion, and is driving several machines inside the building, also a very handy saw-bench outside. An 8-horse single cylinder completes this list, and, like the other two, is a very highly finished, all case-hardened steel and Lowmoor iron being used where practicable. A 2½ horizontal engine, colonial make, and at the modest price of £35, completes this list. Three centrifugal pumps of Gwynne's and Appold's patent, capable of discharging from 300 to 3000 gallons a minute. A sheep-washing spout, invented by the late Mr. Matthew Young, of O'Connell-street, and very highly commended by all practical men. Leather belting of fine make, and most moderate price, colonial manufacture. Mortice machines, screw jacks, &c., &c., and some of Ryland's charcoal fencing wire, twisted into many grotesque shapes, each proving its superiority.

ERRATA.—The table of fern work now being exhibited and which has been commended, was entered as the production of Mrs. H. A. Foott, it should have been Mrs. James Foott, of Campbell-street, Balmain. In section VI., class 632, John Robertson, of Pitt-street, obtained the first prize for the general excellence of his exhibits, viz., turned and rough axle blocks and timber carriage screw; not Anderson and Keatney, as reported in the last notice of the section.

EXHIBITION STOCK SALES.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY fine weather favoured punctuality, and an early start was made by Mr. Badgery taking the rostrum, acting for G. N. Griffiths. The appended list of actual ring sales will furnish but a limited notion of the lots offered, for a great number of the cattle paraded passed in from the want of bidding up to reserves. Vexatious delays often occurred throughout the day, caused by the absurd practice of starting animals, placed by their owners at very high rates, at very low bids, taking up the time of the public over events which ended, to use a common simile, in smoke. There seems to be an almost universal impression that if the sales were conducted by starting all the animals at their reserves, low or high, and trusting to the public for competition, a great deal more legitimate business would be transacted, and that intending purchasers, feeling satisfied that each bid was a bona fide one, would be more likely to support the efforts of the auctioneers engaged. The following lots were disposed of, catalogue numbers given as published in yesterday's report published:—

By G. Griffiths on account of J. D. Cox: Gs.
350. Roderick, Hereford bull, to P. Osborne .. 80
240. Nugget, ditto, to J. Chisholm .. 32
261. Cowslip, Hereford heifer, Mr. W. Archer .. 85
On account of C. H. E. Chauvel:
213. Royal Tabulam, Durham bull, to B. Osborne .. 70
206. Emma 2nd, Durham heifer, to P. H. Osborne .. 80
On account of A. A. Dangar:
226. Berkeley, Durham bull, to D. Mackay .. 200
On account of W. A. Dumaresq:
251. Buckingham, Durham bull, to J. Strickland .. 78
252. Cardinal, ditto, to W. Lee, jun. .. 150
317. Pineapple, Durham heifer, to J. B. Christian .. 48
275. Lady Woodstock, Durham cow, to Mr. Fletcher .. 21
On account of J. T. Juner:
196. Young Darlington, Durham bull, to Mr. Cruikshank .. 32
182. Sir Roderick, Durham bull, to J. Ryan .. 45
G. Kiss on account of J. Eales:
225. Duckenfield, Durham bull, to Mr. Bundock .. 250
On account of H. Lee:
262. Duke of Wallaroy 12th, Durham bull, to Mr. R. Stewart .. 82
261. Duke of Wallaroy 14th, ditto, ditto .. 76
On account of R. W. Roberts:
390. Magnum Bonum 2nd, Devon bull, to Mr. Sparke 39
391. Magnum Bonum 1st, ditto, ditto .. 36
On account of W. W. Ewin:
256. Duke of Derrimut 1st, Durham bull, to Mr. Kite 86
On account of J. Booth:
422. Purple Prince, Durham bull, to Mr. Lewis .. 75
258. Purple Prince 13th, ditto, to Mr. Buchanan .. 21
Cohen and Co. on account of S. Emanuel:
170. Pride of the Plain, Durham bull, to Mr. Cruikshank .. 165
On account of W. H. Perdevin:
421. Prince of Longfield, Durham bull, to Mr. Lewis 70
Melder, Hill, and Co., on account of A. Town:
463. Duke of Greystanes 3rd, Devon bull, to Mr. Chisholm .. 38
221. Theodore 41st, Durham bull, to Mr. King .. 99
Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, on account of W. Lamb:
393. Emperor, Devon bull, to Mr. Archer .. 52
401. Hercules, ditto, to Mr. Holt .. 44
408. Rowena, Devon cow, to Mr. Lowe .. 40
417. Countess Greystanes 1st, Devon heifer, to Mr. Lowe .. 50
413. Minerva, ditto, to Mr. Gibson .. 50
On account of J. R. Jones:
402. Duke of Greystanes 1st, Devon bull, to H. James .. 48
On account of W. Lamb:
209. Imperial Purple 33rd, Durham bull, to Mr. Findley .. 120
On account of W. H. Suttor:
264. Young Pilot, Durham bull, to H. Smith .. 72
263. Victor 1st, ditto, to Mr. Christie .. 78
Want and Co. on account of George Lee:
205. Buccaneer, Durham bull, to Mr. M'Phillamy .. 72
204. Bandit, ditto, to Mr. Gambogo .. 71
On account of Barnes and Smith:
191. Sir Christopher, Durham bull, to Mr. Strickland 250
190. Gustavus, ditto, to Mr. Adams .. 85
210. Lord Thorndale, ditto, to Mr. Higgins .. 79
362. Lady Thorndale, Durham heifer, to Mr. Ramsay 185
363. May 5th, ditto, to Mr. Chirnside .. 200
371. Phoebe 2nd, Hereford heifer, to Mr. Chirnside .. 100
On account of E. K. Cox:
240. Mareke, Durham bull, to G. Osborne .. 100
On account of R. L. Tooth:
201. Duke of Candelo, Durham bull, to Mr. Rourke .. 50
Wolfe and Badgery, on account of W. Waddell:
242. Viceroy, Durham bull, to Mr. Smith .. 73
Six Durham calves by Littlebury 6th and Crown Prince, at 18 guineas per head, to Mr. Adams 108
Five ditto at 25 guineas per head, to Mr. Adams .. 125
On account of F. Reynolds:
545. Sir Hercules, Hereford bull, to P. H. Osborne .. 91
546. Lord Nelson, ditto, to A. Gibson .. 180
563. Nobleman, Devon bull, to G. S. Yeo .. 135
561. Nelson, ditto, to P. H. Osborne .. 60
562. Barrister, ditto, to Mr. Sparke .. 51
564. Pluto, ditto, to Mr. Renton .. 47
565. Sir Thomas, Devon bull, to Mr. Cunningham .. 56
By G. N. Griffiths, on account of M. Parnell:
544. Crown Prince, Hereford bull, to Mr. Edwards .. 65
By Findlay and Co., on account of W. W. Jenkins:
473. Shakespeare, Durham bull, to Mr. Maiden .. 43
474. Sir John Falstaff, ditto, ditto .. 48
475. Julius Cæsar, ditto, ditto .. 61
476. Shylock, ditto, to Rourke and Munro .. 46
477. Lucio, ditto, to Wills and Allen .. 39
478. Lorenzo, ditto, to Rourke and Munro .. 36
479. Angelo, ditto, ditto .. 41
480. Cromwell, ditto, to Mr. Maiden .. 30
481. Cranmer, ditto, to Mr. Cadell .. 24
207. Noble Arthur 9th, ditto, to Rourke and Munro .. 41
208. Noble Arthur 10th, ditto, to Mr. Branxton .. 33
On account of J. Moffitt:
444. No name, Durham bull, to Mr. Powell .. 40
On account of Mr. Johnston:
268. Noble Cornet, Durham bull, to Mr. Cadell .. 20

At a rough estimate, 76 animals were sold for 5190 guineas—an average of 68 guineas per head.

This morning Messrs Harrison, Jones, and Devlin and Mr. George Kiss will sell exhibition sheep from the flocks of Messrs. Dawbin, Rotton, and Tickner, at half-past 9, before the cattle sales commence.

The latter sales will be resumed at 10, Mr. Dawson commencing, the other auctioneers following as per advertised order.

Some first-class stock still remains to be disposed of from Messrs. Chauvel's, Nowlan's, W. Lee's, Booth's, Osborne's, Robertson's, and other good herds.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BOROUGH COUNCIL.—The regular fortnightly meeting of Council was held on the 12th instant, at 3.30 p.m. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Booth, Pye, Ritchie, Trott, Willis, Taylor, Burge, Mason, Drew, and Good. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A report was received from the Improvement Committee, recommending the favourable consideration of the application of Messrs. Ryder and Brennan (corporation labourers), and the granting to each of them 6d. per day increased wages; and a like increase of wages to overseer Methven; also that no extra pay should be allowed to the contractor for cartage, but suggesting that, as it was evident to the Committee that the work could not pay at the contract price, the contractor should be permitted to relinquish the contract, and fresh tenders should be called for. And also, referring to Mrs. Turner's letter requesting permission to lay down drain pipes under the footpath from her property in Argyle-street, stating that the committee had given her permission to have one earthen drain pipe laid down at the western end of the premises, for the purpose of the flood water only. The reports of the Improvement Committee, Lighting Committee, and By-laws Committee—received last meeting—were adopted. Correspondence was read from Jabez Lavor, one of the contractors for repairs and alterations to the premises of the Bank of New South Wales, stating that alterations were about to be made in the said premises; from Mr. Beresford Cairnes, manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Parramatta, on the same matter; and from James Anderson, protesting against the closing of a drain that carries off the surplus water that runs through his tannery premises from other land, and stating that if the drain in question were closed his premises would be liable to be flooded after heavy rain. The two former letters were referred to the Improvement Committee, and the latter stands over to be considered at the next meeting of Council. The Mayor informed the aldermen that, to prevent inconvenience, it was his intention strictly to observe the provision of the Municipalities Act which required notices of motion to be given to the Council Clerk not less than four days before the day of meeting, and that such notices must in future be handed in not later than the Wednesday, instead of Thursday as heretofore. Alderman Taylor differed in opinion from the Mayor, who informed Alderman Taylor that the information had been given merely out of courtesy. Alderman Taylor said he would test the question. The following motions were then carried:—"That the Council Clerk produce the rate-book containing the valuation of the ratable properties within the Borough of Parramatta for the current municipal year. That this Council do now make an estimate, in accordance with section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, of the probable amount which will be required for the now current municipal year, in addition to any tolls, rates, or dues levied or authorised to be levied within this borough, and to any probable income from fines, voluntary contributions, endowments, or any other source of revenue to carry on the fencing, making and repairing of any roads, bridges, punts, wharfs, piers, or other public works within this borough, and any other expenses necessary in carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act. That this Council do now, in accordance with the previous resolution, estimate that the sum of £1200 will be necessary for carrying out the requirements mentioned in the previous resolution. That at its rising this Council adjourn to Wednesday next, at 10 a.m., and that resolutions 4, 5, 6, and 7 on the business paper stand an order of the day for that day. That there being every appearance of the existence of stone and shale on the side of the road within the borough, leading to Pennant Hills, this Council hereby resolves to quarry the same, and with the out-put repair, where most required, the above road in the borough, also Sorrell-street, at a cost for the whole not exceeding £40." In reply to a question from Alderman Mason, the Mayor said that the men employed by the Council had been employed during the fortnight ending Saturday, 10th April, in kerbing and guttering Argyle-street, and making sundry repairs in the various streets in the borough in accordance with the resolutions of Council, and in reply to a question without notice by Alderman Good, that he had not taken any steps with reference to the alignment of Sorrell-street. The Council then rose. The resolutions to be dealt with on Wednesday are the usual formal resolutions for making the assessment and rate, their postponement being caused, the Mayor explained, by the valuers having delayed sending in the valuation book until that morning.

The Eight Days' Mission services in connection with St. John's and All Saints' churches, commenced on Sunday, the 11th instant. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of the diocese of Victoria, preached at St. John's, and the Rev. Mr. Gurney, of Windsor, at All Saints' on the evening of the 12th instant. The Rev. Mr. Gurney and the Rev. Canon O'Reilly took part in services held at All Saints', and the Rev. Mr. Campbell and the Rev. Mr. Langley, of Berrima, officiated in St. John's. St. John's Church has been filled each service. About 100 worshippers attended the 7.30 a.m. prayer-meeting at St. John's Schoolroom on the 13th instant. The congregation at All Saints have also been very large. The Wesleyans have postponed till next week their special public services arranged by the Conference to be commenced on the 11th instant, to avoid, as was explained, "what might be considered the appearance of a spirit of opposition."

April 13.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

[W. MORT AND CO.]

February 18.

THE P. and O. mail via Brindisi, bringing news from Sydney to 26th December, was delivered on the 15th instant, but we are still without the advices via San Francisco, due on the 5th instant, and now anticipated by duplicates. We are looking forward with some anxiety to the opening of the wool sales on the 23rd instant, when a considerably larger quantity than is usual in a first series, will be brought forward. The arrivals to date amount to 209,416 bales, and may possibly be slightly augmented before the opening day. This total is heavier than we anticipated when the date was fixed, and will, we trust, have the effect of equalising prices throughout the year. Had the proposal to commence early in the month been been accepted, the probability is, that the owners of the small quantities to hand, amongst whom New South Wales and Queensland importers were hardly represented, would have considerably benefited; but, on the other hand, an enormous bulk of wool have been thrown into the next series, with the very possible effect of causing a temporary panic, and a disproportionately heavy fall in values. Any attempt to foretell accurately what the tone of the market will be, would be useless, as well as difficult as our friends will be informed by telegram, long before this reaches their hands. Reports from manufacturing centres vary, but business in Yorkshire is represented as dull, with a good many mills idle. In Scotland and elsewhere things are better. In London there is nothing doing, nor has there been any demand worth mentioning since we last wrote.

Cotton.—There has not been much doing during the month in Fiji long staples, the sales amounting to about 500 bales at from 10d to 14d for clean, and 6½d to 9d for stained. The stock of Sea Island in Liverpool is heavy, consisting of 10,610 bales, against 1810 last year. The difficulty experienced in that market in moving Fiji cotton appears insurmountable, as we hear of no sales.

Copper.—Transactions during the month show a slight advance on our last quotations, and a fair amount of business has been done. A little flatter tone is now apparent, but we quote bars as being worth £93 10s. Small parcels of Wallaroo have changed hands at £98, but for any quantity 20s less would be accepted. We sold a considerable parcel of Peak Downs at £91 for cakes and £92 for ingots. Burra Burra is worth about £95.

Tin.—This market has been unsteady, and is now dull with drooping prices. Sales have been made of Straits on the spot at from £88 15s to £89 10s, and from £82 to £90 for Australian, the lower figure in each case being about present value, though it would be difficult to obtain £90 for Australian, unless of real fine quality.

Tallow has been very depressed since we last wrote, the value of Russia Y.C. to-day being 38s for old and 39s for new. Australian tallow has been in very limited request, and the sales only comprise about 1643 casks. The present quotation for good to fine mutton is 40s to 41s 6d, and fair to fine beef tallow 39s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt. Stocks in first hands amount to about 4558 casks.

Hides are in small demand, and prices have declined fully ¼d per lb. since 21st ultimo, present values being for best heavy Sydney, 6¼d to 7d; light and cow, 6¼d to 6½d per lb.

Leather.—The market for Australian continues firm, and prices have been fully maintained. We quote first-class Sydney, 13¾d to 14d; ordinary and fair, 12½d to 13½d per lb.

[PLACE, CHANDLER, AND CO.]

February 19.

Hides.—Import from 22nd January, 1875, 9094 hides; sales, 3019 hides; stock, 9380 hides. Salted Ox and Cow.—The dulness noted in our last market report has prevailed throughout the past month, and only a moderate business has been transacted, prices showing a general decline of fully ½d. per lb. on our last quotations. 4094 hides offered in public auction, 3019 sold.

Horse Hides.—The only sales to report are 71 salted Sydney, which sold at 10s 6d each for heavy and seconds, and 5s 8d for thirds; 168 dry Sydney were catalogued in sales of 11th instant, but in the absence of demand were all bought in. Import, 1540 salted; stock, 1548.

Leather has continued in active demand throughout the past month, and all brought forward in public sales, viz., 6812 sides were readily cleared at prices fully equal to those quoted in our last issue.

Basils.—The supply of these has been considerable but with a good trade inquiry a large business has been done, and nearly the whole brought to auction cleared at full prices; best sorts being in particular request, sold at extreme rates.

Skins.—Sheep: The first sales of the year, which opened to-day, are now in progress; the attendance of buyers is fair, but the demand not active, and so far the greater number of the 129 bales catalogued have been bought in, prices for those sold being decidedly lower. Kangaroo: We are still without supplies of stock, and no transactions to report. Opossum continues in demand at fully our last quotations.

Horns and Bones.—At last periodical sales, held on the 18th November, about 178,000 of the former were brought forward and sold, the demand was barely so brisk as at previous sales, but on the whole there is no marked change in values to report. 280 tons of bones were offered at these sales, and all cleared at about our previous quotations. The first series of sales for this year commence to-morrow, when about 263,000 horns will be offered.

Hair.—At public sales held yesterday, 112 bales were brought forward, and meeting with a fair demand, were mostly sold at slightly better prices than those quoted in our last. Superior horsehair realised 3s 1d; ordinary to good, 1s 1d; and cowhair 11d to 18½d per lb, according to quality.

Bark.—Mimosa: The supplies still continue very limited, and the market is almost bare of stock; the demand is good, and full prices would be obtained for any coming forward. The only sales to report are 35 tons of fair Adelaide chopped, which realised £15 15s per ton.

Tallow.—Extreme flatness still continues to be the characteristic of this market, and only a very limited business indeed has been transacted in the past four weeks, 4209 casks were catalogued but of these only 1476 casks were sold under the hammer, last advices from Australia report much larger shipments and as the quantity of "country melt" put on the market is considerable we cannot see what is to prevent a marked decline on even present low values of all classes of foreign tallow. The following are the prices paid at most recent sales held on the 12th instant:—Fair to good dull mutton, 40s 6d to 41s 6d; medium to fair, 38s 6d to 40s; no fine mutton sold. Good to fine beef, 41s to 41s 9d; middling to fair, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; and mixed tallow, fine, 42s; dark medium to fair, 38s 6d to 39s 3d per cwt.

Cocoanut Oil.—This market is quiet and but little business is passing in Sydney oil, which we continue to quote, 35s to 36s 6d per cwt. for good to fine, 31s to 31s 6d for low and inferior.

[HOARE AND HUDSON.]

February 19.

The arrivals to date for the first series of sales the year, commencing 23rd instant, comprise the following:—New South Wales and Queensland, 19,010 bales; Victoria, 99,815 bales; South Australia, 41,494 bales; Western Australia, 337 bales; Tasmania, 389 bales; New Zealand, 4714 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 43,771 bales. Total, 209,600 bales, of which about 12,600 bales (chiefly Capes) have gone forward to Yorkshire and the continent. The market virtually remains unchanged, nothing of any importance having taken place since our report of the 21st ultimo, with the exception of a few parcels of unwashed Adelaide and Port Phillip exchanging hands at fair average prices. The Antwerp sales, embracing 18,000 bales, mainly River Plate wool, opened on the 16th; there was a numerous attendance of buyers, and considerable spirit manifested, medium clips realised fully up to private contract prices, but superior hardly so firm.

[EDWIN HOLT AND CO.]

February 19.

Since the close of the last auctions here the transactions in colonial wool have been but limited, and with the exception of a few hundred bales of unwashed Adelaide we hear of very little of the new clip having changed hands. For Capes there was at the close of the year a fair demand by private contract, at prices about 1d per lb. higher than at the end of the December sales. From the manufacturing districts, both at home and abroad, reports are dull, and, although stocks in consumers' hands are estimated as small, an idea seems prevalent that they will not be disposed to increase them largely unless at lower rates than those ruling at the end of last year. For the sales commencing here on the 23rd instant, and which are fixed to continue until the 9th of April, the following quantities have arrived up to to-day. Sydney, 18,893 bales; Port Phillip, 100,133 bales; Van Diemen's Land, 410 bales; Adelaide, 40,944 bales; Swan River, 337 bales; New Zealand, 4647 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 43,842 bales. Total, 209,416 bales, out of which about 12,000 bales have been forwarded direct from the ship to Yorkshire and the Continent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

[JACOMB AND SON.]

February 17.

The opening series of colonial wool sales for this year is fixed to commence on 23rd instant, and will probably last till 9th April. This would naturally leave the second series to commence about the middle of May. Fresh arrivals for sale now amount to a nett quantity of about 197,000 bales, to which there will probably be some considerable addition before the 23rd. Stocks are reported light in most of the manufacturing districts. Little real business has been done lately, a few Capes have been sold out of first hands, and one or two parcels of greasy South Australians have been taken for the Continent at rates about equal to those of this time last year. As to the probable course of prices when the market opens next week in real earnest, it is of course impossible to form an opinion till we get our whole forces mustered in the sale room. American buyers have taken about 25,000 bales of good greasy wools direct from Australia this season, and will probably take a further large quantity from New Zealand, which will of course neutralise their competition in this market in similar proportion. Latest accounts from South America predict a large falling off in their wool exports in the coming season, the import into Europe last year was about 8 per cent. less than that of 1873. A sale of 17,000 bales of this produce commenced at Antwerp yesterday, prices are reported for wools of the new clip fully up to those of their last sales, whilst any parcels of the old clip are neglected at lower prices.

[HELMUTH SCHWARTZE AND CO.]

February 18.

The arrivals for the first series of London sales of colonial wool, which is to commence on Tuesday, the 23rd February, comprise up to date 209,416 bales. Of this quantity about 12,500 bales (2000 Australian and 10,500 Cape) have been forwarded direct from the ship to the interior, the Continent, and the United States. Only a few more vessels are expected to arrive during the next five days, so that the total for disposal in this market will probably not much exceed 200,000 to 210,000 bales. The advices from the manufacturing districts both at home and abroad report a rather indifferent state of business, but low stocks in consumers' hands. A large attendance of buyers is therefore expected for the ensuing sales. The expected increase in the new Australian clip seems, according to the latest colonial advices, to turn out smaller than had at first been anticipated, and it will, as far as this market is concerned, be further reduced by the much larger Australian direct shipments to America. Last year these latter amounted to about 6000 bales from all colonies; in the present season they have already reached 25,000 bales, without counting New Zealand. A well informed Melbourne correspondent writes:—"I think you will find that there is a falling off in the quantity of pure-bred merino wool, and a large increase in poor cross-bred descriptions." The new Port Phillip and Adelaide wools are throughout very well grown and generally in good condition, but in many Victorian districts very burry. Exceptionally good results have been obtained in the extra super Port Phillip brands, many of which are of superior fineness, and altogether in more perfect condition than they have been for several seasons. The first series of Antwerp sales of River Plate wool commenced on the 16th instant. A large number of buyers attend; there is good competition, and prices for Buenos Ayres rule on a par with late private transactions; for Monte Video, however, from ¼d to ½d lower.

[R. W. RONALD AND SONS.]

February 17.

During the interval which has elapsed since our circular of last month, the tone of the market for colonial wools here has continued steady. Some demand has prevailed for small lots to cover urgent requirements, and about the usual limited amount of business by private contract has been effected at very firm rates. The accounts from the manufacturing districts in this country, while testifying to a continued activity in most branches, are modified by serious complaints of unprofitable trade, owing chiefly to the relatively high cost of raw material compared with the price obtainable for the manufactured article. From the Continent the testimony on the same point is not less distinct. Prospects for the spring trade in the United States are reported to be fairly promising, but the woollen business there lacks real life, and the measure of support to be derived from that quarter will depend upon the possibility of buying a suitable article here at some concession on late rates. The prices so far obtained on European markets for the earlier arrivals of River Plate wool compare favourably with those realized twelve months ago, which may be partly explained by the lighter condition of this season's produce. The eagerness manifested by buyers, however, suggests the probability of stocks in consumers' hands being generally in very small compass, and in this fact must be sought the best reason for support at the impending auctions of colonial wools here, to commence on the 23rd instant. The rather later season in Victoria, has thus produced no appreciable difference in the supply here; in fact, the shipments advised afloat from the colonies show only a very small difference against this year so far. After due allowance for the rather greater interval elapsing between the close of last November-December series up to date, and that in 1873-74, the excess of Australian wools this year is really attributable to the shorter average passages of the ships. It is just possible that this extra quantity may facilitate the earlier attainment of that adjustment of values, which the consumer so persistently claims, and in any case the more even distribution of wools at the two first series in the year will probably be attended with benefit to the trade at large.

P.S.—At the auction of River Plate Wools, which opened at Antwerp yesterday, of 2187 bales catalogued, 1613 bales passed the hammer. There was full attendance of buyers, and though competition was generally well sustained, a decline of ¼d to ½d per lb. must be quoted on late private sales' rates.

THE DUTY OF COUNTRY TOWNS IN REGARD TO FIRES.—In referring to the late fire at Young, the *Forbes Times* observes:—The late conflagration at Young should be a caution to the people of Forbes, and indeed to the inhabitants of all inland towns, not to be passed carelessly over. The recent fire at Windsor is also an example not to be neglected. The great fire at Chicago, and several recent ones in Auckland, New Zealand, point out to the inhabitants of this town the necessity of establishing a fire brigade, even on ever so small a scale, so that should we be visited by the terrible disaster of a "fire" of any magnitude in our midst, some combined and well-directed effort might be made to avert it. In this town we have a number of attached wooden buildings, and should a fire break out in one of these, who have we to direct and command the "willing hearts and hands" who would doubtless be ready to render assistance? If we have been hitherto neglectful on this head, let us at least give the matter our serious consideration now. There are plenty of young men who might profitably employ their evenings in practice as members of a fire brigade, to which a salvage company may also be added. The principal storekeepers, hotel-keepers, and, indeed, all interested in property, would without a doubt afford some monetary assistance; besides, the insurance companies are bound to give substantial help.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—April 13.

Kiama (s.), 300 tons, Captain Meaney, from the Clyde and Ulladulla. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and family, Mrs. Weaver, Miss Milton, Mrs. Donnelly, Miss Backhouse, Miss Pickering, Misses Booths (2), Master Booth, Messrs. Guy, Stephens, Hunter, Morris, M'Mahon, Vaughan, Emmott, and 5 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Ballina (s.), 260 tons, Captain Bracegirdle, from the Macleay River 12th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Henry, Miss Henry, Miss Drew, Messrs. Lane, Partridge, and 13 in the steerage. C. and R. R. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—April 13.

Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.
Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.
Norman Court, for Shanghai.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 14.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne; Governor Blackall (s.), for Brisbane; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Cooktown; Lord Ashley (s.), for New Caledonia.

CLEARANCES.—April 13.

Southern Cross (s.), 813 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mrs. L. B. Rudder, Mrs. H. Butterworth, Mrs. J. H. Spiller, Messrs. L. B. Rudder, W. Harris, F. C. Barry, J. Lord, W. R. Giblin, N. Butterworth, J. W. Wilkins, J. Watson, S. King, Page, Burbury, Rumney, and 2 in the steerage.

Macedon (s.), 530 tons, Captain Thrussell, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Wright, Miss Jones, Madam Bremit, Miss Campbell, Messrs. Earl, M'Rae, T. M'Gowan, J. Henry, E. Jones, G. W. Gresson, W. E. Dakin, A. Browne, R. Greene, W. A. Kirkus, Dr. Campbell, Lieutenant Jones, J. Campbell, and 23 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—April 13.

Hebe, Lady Emma, Kembla (s.), Hirondelle, City of Hobart (s.), from Newcastle, with 1180 tons coal, 40 boxes soap, 325 bags coke, 5 bundles copper, 6 tons tin; Will Watch, from Port Stephens, with 606 baskets shells; Ino, from the Manning, with 18,000 feet timber, 8000 shingles; Perseverance, from Ballina, with 86,000 feet timber; Atlantic, from the Richmond, with 29 hides, 78,000 feet timber; Rosebud, from the Bellinger, with 23,000 feet timber; Emma and Margaret, from Pitt Water, with 17 tons firewood; Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 200 bushels maize, 15,000 shingles; Myall, from Port Macquarie, with 24 logs cedar, 12 tons sugar; Industry, from Broken Bay, with 350 posts and rails, 6000 shingles; Susannah (s.), from Catherine Hill Bay, with 230 tons coal; Coonanbra (s.), from the Hunter River, with 9 bales wool, 54 bags tin ore, 11 bundles brooms, 26 bales hay, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 13.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Catherine Hill Bay; Industry, for Broken Bay; Ettalong, for Camden Haven; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; Emma and Margaret, for Pitt Water; Ino, for the Manning; Will Watch, for Port Stephens; City of Hobart (s.), Kembla (s.), Hirondelle, Lady Emma, Hebe, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—April 13.

Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town; 3 horses, 13 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Brisbane.—By the Governor Blackall (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Bowen, Townsville, and Cooktown.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.
For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.
For Shanghai.—By the Tamerlane, this day, at 6 p.m.
For New Caledonia.—By the Lord Ashley (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE PER CHINA, FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails containing letters, packets, and newspapers, specially marked "via Galle," will be made up at this office, and forwarded by the Kilora to Melbourne on FRIDAY, April 16.
Mails will close as follows:—
Registered letters at 1.30 p.m.
Unregistered letters at 2 p.m.
Newspapers and packets at 1 p.m.
Late letters for the United Kingdom via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, April 16. Late fee, 6d.
Every letter forwarded by this opportunity will require a 1d. stamp irrespective of weight, in addition to the postage formerly charged by this route.
General Post Office, Sydney, April 12, 1875.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, April 13: Marian, barque, 366 tons, Captain Howis, for Hongkong; You Yangs (s.), 457 tons, Captain South, for Melbourne; Eilora (s.), 1823 tons, Captain Dundas, for Melbourne; Baron Blantyre, ship, 1633 tons, Captain M'Laughlin, for San Francisco.

Marine Board Inquiries.—The Board concluded an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the striking of the Lord Ashley on the Black Rocks in the vicinity of Cape Capricorn, on the Queensland coast, on the 5th March last. The vessel is a screw steamer of 298 tons, registered in Sydney, owned by Mr. John Manning. She was on a voyage from Brisbane to Rockhampton, about half loaded, and had ninety passengers on board. The weather at the time of the accident was thick, and the vessel was carrying a press of sail on a direct course as it was imagined for Cape Capricorn. The light on Bustard Head having been seen and passed in the usual manner, land was seen ahead and on the starboard bow, which was taken for Flummocky Island, and a course was shaped to round Cape Capricorn; instead of rounding the Cape, however, the vessel struck several times on the Black Rocks, but came off apparently uninjured. Having weighed all the circumstances in connection with the case, the Board is of opinion that the Lord Ashley was carelessly navigated; and although they do not feel called on to frame a charge of default against Captain Bristow, the master of the vessel, with a view of depriving him of his certificate, they yet consider that he should be reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful in future.

The cargo of the Kiama (s.) consists of 150 bags bark, 6 rolls and 3 bales leather, 543 pieces timber, 10 cases eggs, 4 cases bacon, 147 kegs butter, 59 pigs, 10 calves, 4 coops fowls, and sundries.

The steamer Ballina, Captain Bracegirdle, crossed the Macleay bar at 0.30 p.m. on the 12th, passed Seal Rocks at 4.30 a.m on 13th, arriving in Sydney at 7.30 p.m. same day. Experienced moderate S.S.E. and S.S.W. breezes, with thick rainy weather, to Crowdy Head, thence to Sydney light southerly breezes and fine weather. Her cargo consists of 1104 bags maize, 119 hides, 32,000 feet cedar, 3 bales tobacco, 4 cases eggs, 2 horses, and sundries.

The Wentworth (s.), hence for Melbourne, passed Gabo Island at 11.45 a.m. on the 13th instant, and at the same time a brig, four barques, and a ship were in the offing, bound north.

THE STEAMSHIP SINGAPORE AND THE PILOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Your shipping report of this day's issue informs the public that the steamship Singapore had to remain outside the Heads from 8.30 p.m. on the 11th instant, till 6 a.m. of the 12th instant, in consequence of no pilot going off to board her.

Would you kindly allow me to contradict that statement through your next issue, as I was outside the Heads in my boat for seven hours on the night in question, endeavouring to get alongside, and at one time was within one hundred yards of the vessel; but pilot signals were of no avail, for the more I made the more I was avoided.

I must also inform the public that three pilots and ten men were employed the whole night with the one vessel. I would recommend the commander to make an official report to the Marine Board, and have the matter investigated, so that the blame may fall on those who merit it.

I am, Sir, &c.,
A. W. JACK, Sea Pilot.

Watson's Bay, April 13.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 10.—Annie, schooner, 201, Irkin, from Rockhampton.
April 10.—Bobyoito, barque, 442, Arnold, from Dunedin.
April 10.—Syren, barque, 300, Rees, from Lyttelton.
April 10.—Catherine Jane, barque, 378, Wilson, from Sydney.
April 10.—Ella Gladstone, brig, 222, Walsh, from Rockhampton.
April 11.—Nehemiah Gibson, American barque, from Brisbane.
April 11.—Helen, schooner, 142, Hair, from Napier.
April 12.—Mary Mildred, barque, 430, Brown, from New Caledonia.
April 12.—Minora, brig, Smidt, from Brisbane.
April 12.—Clematis, brig, 239, Garth, from Lyttelton.
April 12.—Abbey Holme, barque, 515, Randall, from Brisbane.
April 12.—Edward P. Bouverie, ship, 997, Roberts, from Bluff Harbour.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.—Levi Stevens, American schooner, Glover, for San Francisco, with 689 tons coal.
April 10.—Sarah Bell, ship, Ditchburn, for San Francisco, with 926 tons coal.
April 10.—Ausdell, barque, Bueker, for Adelaide, with 590 tons coal.
April 10.—Agnes Edgell, schooner, M'Kinlay, for Launceston, with 432 tons coal.
April 10.—Sarah Ann, barque, Booth, for Melbourne, with 610 tons coal.
April 10.—Natal Queen, barque, Rapp, for Foochoo, with 347 tons coal.
April 11.—Narramissie, barque, Wills, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.
April 12.—Malcolm, schooner, Langworthy, for Hobart Town, with 200 tons coal, 180 empty bags.
April 13.—Macedon (s.), Thrussell, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 600 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Prince Victor, Sarah, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

April 9.—Medea, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

April 9.—San Juan, 278, Dawson, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 13.—Dandenong (s.), from Sydney.
April 13.—Whampoa (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.—Rangatira (s.), for Sydney; H. T. Libbey, for Newcastle; Cingalese, for Madras.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 12.—Kirkland, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.—Canada, for Newcastle; Rose, for Cape Town.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
April 13.	9.30 a.m.	S.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	6 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

Armies of European Powers.—If complete readiness for war is the best means of ensuring the continuance of peace, the tranquillity of Europe must have been effectually secured by the large additions made to the forces of every European Power. The proposed legislation in reference to the German Landsturm will increase the military strength of Germany to an extent hardly yet realised, though the *Spener Gazette* estimates the increased force arising from a first call of the Landsturm at 300,000 men. The French Army will, beginning from this year, be increased within twelve years to 1,800,000, a force supplemented by a Landsturm organization not less extensive than that of Germany. Russia will in the same period muster a standing army of 750,000 men, and a reserve of 1,740,000. Austria has made so much progress in the development of her military resources that she could take the field with from 500,000 to 600,000 men. Italy could follow with 400,000 men, and Turkey with 200,000; while we have 500,000 men to defend our own soil, and could contribute from 70,000 to 80,000 men towards the prosecution of a European war.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WINDS AND WEATHER—April 13.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normanton—SE. Showery	Gladstone—Calm. Cloudy
Gilbert Town—SE. Showery	Rockhampton—Calm. Like rain
Etheridge—NE. Showery	Maryborough—SE. Cloudy
Cardwell—Calm. Fine	Nebo—SE. Dull
Townsville—SE. Fine	Taroom—W. Cloudy
Bowen—SE. Fine	Cape Moreton—SE. Fresh
Mackay—Calm. Like rain	Brisbane—SW. Fine
Copperfield—Calm. Cloudy	Toowoomba—W. Cloudy
Clermont—SE. Cloudy	Warwick—Calm. Cloudy

N. S. Wales.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	Calm, Raining heavily	SE. Raining
Casino	SE. Raining	SE. Raining
Grafton	SE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Glen Innes	NW. Raining	W. Fine, dull
Inverell	Calm. Gloomy	W. Fine, dull
Port Macquarie	SW. Raining	W. Fine, dull
West Kempsey	SW. Dull	W. Fine, dull
Armidale	SW. Raining	W. Raining
Tamworth	SE. Cloudy	SE. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW. Cloudy	SW. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Foggy	SE. Fine
Bogabri	Thick. Foggy	
Wee Waa	Calm. Foggy	Calm. Fine, hot
Pilliga	Calm. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine
Walgett	Calm. Fine, cold	Calm. Fine
Brewarrina	SW. Fine, clear	Calm. Fine
Bourke	E. Fine	Calm. Fine
Muswellbrook	Calm. Dull	SE. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Very foggy	Calm. Fine, clear
Singleton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Foggy	W. Fine
Port Stephens	N. Cloudy, sea smooth	SE., light. Sea smooth
Newcastle	SW. Fine, sea smooth	SE. Fine, sea smooth
Barrenjoey	NW., light	SW., light
Windsor	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Sydney	NW. Fine	S. Fine
South Head	W. Fine, no sea	S. Fine, no sea
Wollongong	SW. Fine	SE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Jervis Bay	SW. Fine	SW., strong. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Braidwood	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	W. Fine	NW. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Sharp frost	Calm. Fine, warm
Bombala	Calm. Fine	NW. Dull
Cooma	W., light. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Eden	SW. Fine	SE. Like rain
Gabo Island	N. Fine, cloudy	SSE., light. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	S. Fine
Kiandra	NW. Fine	SE. Cloudy
Albury	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, clear
Mount Victoria	S. Fine	SW. Fine
Bathurst	S. Fine	S. Fine
Carcoar	Calm. Sharp frost	Calm. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, frost	Calm. Fine
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Merriwa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Frost	Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Dubbo	SE. Fine	NW. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Grenfell	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Clear, fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine, cool	W. Clear, cloudy
Hay	Calm. Clear, fine	W. Cloudy, cool
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Balranald	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Moama	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy

Victoria.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	NNW. Fine, hazy	30·251	58·0
Queenscliff	W., very light. Fine	30·25	68·
Cape Schank	W. Fine	30·20	60·
Cape Otway	Calm. Overcast, dull	30·130	52·
Portland	NW. Overcast, dull	30·244	58·
Port Albert	NW., light. Cloudy	30·26	62·
S. Australia.			
Guichen Bay	W. Cloudy, fine	30·272	62·8
Adelaide	NE., light. Clear	30·164	63·9
M'Donnell Bay	NE., light. Cloudy		
Peake	SE. Clear, fine	·75	66·
Alice Springs	SE. Clear, cool		
Daly Waters	SE. Cloudy, fine		
Port Darwin	SE. Fine, cloudy.	29·733	78·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 33' 45" East. 22nd January, 1875.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. }

April 12, 1875. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·094	62·4	70	W.	6	0·2	10	0·02	4·5
P.M. 3	·097	65·7	62	WNW.	3	0·0	9		
9	·148	59·7	83	NW.	0	0·0	6		4·5
Mean ...	30·098	62·6	72·0		3	0·1	8·5		4·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·072.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 68·1 | Sun—maximum .... 90·8
Minimum .... 60·6 | Grass—minimum .... 53·1

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 154·7 at—
Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m.—
Total rainfall from January 11 to April 13, 14·454 inches.
Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to April 1, 15·910 inches.
Average annual rainfall of the preceding 15 years, 52·375 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 a.m.—April 13, 1875. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	57·3	0·90
Inverell	124		—	62·1	90	Calm.	0·0	67·6	58·4	0·27
Narrabri	196		—	—	—	S.	—	67·4	53·7	0·23
Armidale	80	3378	—	—	—	E.	1·0	—	—	1·16
Pt M'quarie	1	53	30·171	58·8	—	SW.	1·0	65·4	61·0	1·11
Murrurundi	94	1543	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	50·3	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	70·1	33·2	0
Mus'ellb'rk.	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	64·3	45·1	0·09
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	SE.	—	63·9	42·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	67·4	49·0	0
W. Maitland	18		—	—	—	SW.	1·0	67·6	44·3	0·02
Newcastle	1	112	30·219	57·7	98	W.	9·0	65·3	49·5	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	62·3	37·0	0
Forbes	176		30·241	53·0	—	Calm.	0·0	70·2	50·1	0
Sydney	5	155	30·244	59·6	80	WNW.	0·2	68·1	55·9	0
Wentworth	476		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	75·7	—	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	66·0	41·1	0
Wollongong	6		—	—	—	SW.	—	69·4	53·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	30·283	50·2	93	Calm.	0·0	62·2	35·5	0
W. Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	42·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·243	61·0	76	SW.	9·0	69·0	59·6	0
Queanbeyan	60		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	50·2	39·1	0
Deniliquin	237	410	30·317	58·0	75	Calm.	0·0	76·3	41·1	0
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	SW.	1·0	74·6	32·3	0
Albury	175	572	30·308	56·1	75	Calm.	0·0	74·1	28·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·243	62·7	73	SW.	1·0	69·0	57·1	0

Raining at Tenterfield, Armidale, and Port Macquarie; foggy at Murrurundi; sharp frost at Queanbeyan; and frosty at Mudgee.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL 14, 1875.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	April 1.
Sun	6.22	5.30	New moon 6th
Moon	2.40 p.m.		First quarter 13th
Mercury	4.37 a.m.	4.45 p.m.	Full moon 21st
Venus	3.12 a.m.	3.52 p.m.	Last quarter 29th
Mars	9.15 p.m.	11.31 a.m.	Perigee 7th
Jupiter	5.51 p.m.	6.37 a.m.	
Saturn	1.37 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	Moon's age, 7.8 days.

Moon.—In Equator, 5th; G. N. Declination, 11th; in Equator, 18th; G. S. Declination, 26th; Apogee, 23rd.
High Water at Fort Denison, a.m. 2h. 30m.; p.m. 3h. 10m.
H. A. Lenehan, Computer in charge.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EX MAIL, just opened, 3 cases of superior quality GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, imported direct from the most celebrated makers. These Watches are highly finished, and warranted correct timekeepers.
Also, by the Merse, 2 cases Paris Dining and Drawing Room Striking CLOCKS, very handsome cases; Statuary; Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, in great variety.
H. F. DELARUE, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Importer, the Big Clock, 396, George-street.

EXHIBITION BALL.—LADIES' WHITE BOOTS
GENTS' DRESS BOOTS and SHOES.
CALLAGHAN and SON.

84, KING-STREET, Established 1846.—The most central DRUG ESTABLISHMENT in Sydney, and for many years past justly celebrated for the excellence and purity of all DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PREPARATIONS. PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully and carefully compounded. FELMINGHAM, 84, King-street.

A VACUUM-PAN SUGAR-BOILER wishes an Engagement in Queensland. Has also considerable experience in workings of a sugar-mill. W. G. J., Herald.

SENIOR'S BLACK CURRANT BALSAM acts like a charm in all cases of Cough.

LARMER'S IMPROVED PODOPHYLLIN, a sovereign remedy for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Flatulency, and all Liver Complaints.

CALIFORNIAN SALMON (Williams'—Hume's). Agents: M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.
TEAS, ex Aarhuus, on SALE by M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

CORRUGATED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet.
THOS. NOSSITER and CO.

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, 20, Wynyard-sq., notifies he has no connection with any other person.

LUCERNE SEED for SALE in any quantity, and of the best quality, by
ROBERT W. CONWAY,
Colonial Produce Broker, Mudgee.

SENIOR'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS remove Heartburn, Acidity, Indigestion, &c., instantly.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON FRIDAY NEXT at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGERS.
CUMMINGS ESTATE, BATHURST.
An important extensive Freehold Country Property, 1600 acres, with improvements, about four miles from the KELSO RAILWAY STATION, and adjoining the town of Peel. Terms very liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THE BALANCE OF THE CARGO OF NEW SEASON'S TEAS,
Ex ANNIE MABEL, from Foochow.
Will be sold by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, Wednesday, 14th April,
at 11 o'clock,
by order of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., whose instructions are peremptory to close out every line without the SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
. Samples now on view at the Rooms, where intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to sale.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.—Country buyers and the trade will have the opportunity of securing SOME OF THE CHOICEST CHOPS OF FIRST CROP EARLY CONGOS, by attending the sale of the balance of the ANNIE MABEL'S cargo, which will be offered WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
R. F. STUBBS and CO.

FENCING WIRE, Nos. 4 to 12
MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and Sheathing Felt.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Wynyard-square.

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I HAVE This Day appointed Mr. JAMES MACGREGOR, of 320, George-street, Sydney, Sole Agent for the sale of my Candles, Anti-friction Greases, and Oils.
(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON.
Botany Works, 8th April, 1875.

IRON SAFES, best quality, various sizes, on SALE. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., importers, 144, Pitt-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Galvanized Iron and Timber Merchants, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, Geo.-st., 7, Parramatta-st. Pottery, Riley-st. S.

EXHIBITION.—French Kid GLOVES, in elegant scented rachets; a pretty souvenir of a visit to this great metropolis. No visitor should leave Sydney without purchasing them.
HOBSON and WHITING, Glovers, 13, Hunter-street.

LIFE INSURANCE.—
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital......... £2,000,000.
Accumulated Funds £4,450,000
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(NON-ELECTIVE, THE APPOINTMENTS BEING PERMANENT):
Edward Knox, Esq., Chairman
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This Company issues policies on a bonus principal peculiar to itself, the bonus additions, which are very liberal, being fixed, and not contingent upon profits.
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CARD.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Dentist, may be consulted at his residence, 6, Wynyard-square.

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Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry,
THE LONDON
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MR. PEDLEY, SURGICAL and MECHANICAL DENTIST,
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THE LITTLE WANZER
Prize Family SEWING-MACHINE.
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TO LET, first-class Family HOTEL, on the Main Southern Road. Tucker and Co., George-street.

TANKS, 400-gallon, best London make. J. T. and J. TOOHEY, Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

THE MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENT of choice LONDON-MADE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE ex Ambrose will be offered for UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Private families and parties furnishing are specially invited to inspect the goods previous to their being submitted for sale.
CAREY, GILLES, and CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.
English FURNITURE for SALE THIS DAY, Wednesday, now ON VIEW at the BANK AUCTION ROOMS, 336, George-street. Catalogues at the Office.

JACQUOT'S PURE VEGETABLE PASTE BLACKING, in tins, superior to any other Blacking; saves time and labour, preserves the leather, and is cheaper. To be had from all storekeepers. Sole agents for Australia, HAMBURGER, BROTHERS, and CO.

SPORTING AND THE FIELD
TURF TALK, BY NEMO
ANTICIPATIONS OF COMING EVENTS
THE CRICKET SEASON
ENGAGEMENTS—MATCHES PLAYED
AQUATICS—YACHTING AND ROWING.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, stated:—1. That as regarded the question put relative to amount which would have been due to the City Corporation on account of Government buildings from the re-establishment of the Corporation in 1857 (under the circumstances supposed by Mr. Stuart), Mr. Robertson had not been able to obtain complete information. 2. That (in reference to Mr. Buchanan's questions relative to the performance of the shipping business of the Agent-General) Mr. Robertson had made every inquiry in the colony for the purpose of obtaining an answer to these questions, and, failing that, had communicated with the Agent-General by telegraph to London. An answer to that telegram had been received, which, with other information, would presently be laid before the House. 3. That the female day room and other works to be completed in the Maitland Gaol are being carried on by prison labour. This kind of labour was of course limited and fluctuating, but no time was being lost. 4. That the amount received for the haulage of timber sent from the East Maitland goods station for the six months ending the 31st of March, 1875, was £266 1s. 8d. 5. That in answer to Mr. Davies' questions about recent additions made by the Council of Education to the staff of inspectors—Mr. Robertson had put himself in communication with the Council of Education, and from the Council of Education he had received the answer of "Yes" to Mr. Davies' first question. The names of the gentlemen so appointed were John Henry Murray and Timothy Dwyer. To the third of Mr. Davies' questions the answer was "No." To the fourth—that it is not understood what is meant by the words "ordinary practice" in the question put. Applications are sometimes (but not as a matter of rule) invited by advertisements in the public Press. The inspectors' reports upon the schools of which these gentlemen had charge were considered at the time that such reports were received. The circular of September, 1871, makes no reference to the appointment of school inspectors. 6. That (in reference to Mr. Driver's question on stamp duty upon probates, or letters of administration since the 1st of January last), no decision of the Supreme Court had been communicated to the Government through any official channel. 7. That, in reference to recruiting in the Volunteer Force, the late Colonial Secretary, on the 23rd of March, 1874, discontinued the practice of recruiting in the Volunteer Force; the reason being, as Mr. Robertson apprehended, because the claims for Volunteer honours were becoming so troublesome that it was thought prudent to take that course. Mr. Robertson had not been able, since he became a member of the Government, to give this matter much consideration, and thought it could hardly be expected that he should deal with it in the present session, which the House desired to be a short one. 8. That in reference to the revenue of the City of Sydney, Mr. Robertson said that the City Council were preparing a bill which (though the Government would not feel themselves bound to adopt it) they would like to see before coming to a determination.

On the motion of Mr. Terry, a bill to enforce claims against the Crown was read a first time, and its second reading fixed for Friday next.

Mr. Day presented two petitions against the Border Duties on the Murray; one from 400 residents at Moama, and the other from 1060 residents at Albury.

Mr. W. C. Browne brought up the report of the select committee on the All Saints Parsonage Bill.

Mr. Lackey laid on the table of the House returns connected with the Sale of Liquors on Railways.

Mr. Dibbs moved,—That there be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all correspondence and minutes which have passed between the Treasury and the Customs from the 1st January, 1873, to 6th April, 1875, inclusive, relative to Customs overtime; also, copies of all regulations, directions, and orders issued from the Treasury, in connection therewith, during the same period. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Lloyd (on the part of Mr. Farnell) moved,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill for the prevention of contagious diseases.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Bawden moved,—That this House will, on Friday, 23rd April, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill to regulate distillation.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Bawden withdrew his motion for the adoption of the report of the Select Committee relative to the services of Mr. Thomas Scott in naturalising the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

Three petitions from the delegates of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers' League, respecting the amendment of the Crown Lands Alienation Act, the subdivision of the Clarence electorate, and railway communication, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nelson moved his resolution in favour of the abolition of tolls. In presenting this motion to the House Mr. Nelson protested against the imposition of tolls on the public roads of the colony as being utterly impolitic—so barbarous and oppressive that it ought at once to be done away with.

Mr. W. C. Browne seconded the motion.

Mr. W. Forster thought that the hon. member who proposed such a wholesale reduction of revenue in so important a direction as this might have been expected to give some suggestion as to how so great a deficit was to be made up.

Mr. Booth said the present system of tolls was very inconvenient and bad, and ought to be altered, even if it were not wholly done away with.

Mr. Macintosh considered that the member for Orange did not deserve to be lectured by the Colonial Treasurer, though at the same time he, for his part, could not think the tax was oppressive.

Mr. Garrett thought the House would do well to pause before they adopted the sweeping resolution moved by the hon. member for Orange.

Mr. Nelson replied, and the motion was then (by leave) withdrawn.

Mr. Driver moved,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year a sum sufficient to compensate the Rev. D. M'Guinn for the loss of his stipend through the omission of his name from the schedule of clergymen entitled thereto, under the Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act. In submitting this motion, Mr. Driver explained the circumstances of the Rev. D. M'Guinn's case, and read extracts from parliamentary papers, showing that there had been a report in favour of this claim from a select committee of the House. The money claimed for Rev. Mr. M'Guinn had been placed on a former set of Estimates, and lost by one vote.

Mr. Robertson said he should not object to the House going into committee, but it must be remembered, the hardship had been caused not by the Government, but through some blunder made by the officers of the Rev. Mr. M'Guinn's Church.

Mr. Wearne referred to the report of the Select Committee which had been mentioned, and addressed the House against the motion. He hoped if this matter went into committee it would not come out of it.

Mr. Driver replied to the remarks of the Colonial Secretary, and drew attention to some of the facts of the case in answer to the observations of Mr. Wearne.

The motion was carried, on division, by a majority of 32 to 8.

Mr. R. B. Smith moved for leave to bring in a Bill to subdivide the Electoral District of The Hastings. He had already on two occasions introduced a bill of a similar description, and had not anticipated any opposition to the bill, and disclaimed any desire in bringing forward the measure to embarrass the Government. He brought it forward because the subdivision was urgently called for, and because he had promised his constituents to take action in the matter.

Mr. Bawden seconded the motion.

Mr. Robertson said that there were other matters of more pressing urgency which it would be better to deal with during this short session. It would be better to deal with the subdivision of this electorate by a general measure.

Mr. Bawden felt it his duty to support this motion, being anxious that such large electorates as the Hastings and the Clarence should be more adequately represented.

Mr. R. B. Smith replied.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Mr. Robertson laid on the table of the House a paper giving information asked for by Mr. Buchanan respecting the performance of the shipping business of the Agent-General.

The document was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bawden moved for leave to bring in a bill to subdivide the Electoral District of The Clarence, and spoke in support of that proposition. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hoskins moved the adjournment of the House, desiring to call attention to the inefficient state of the pilot service at this port. For that inefficiency he arraigned the Marine Board. A first-class mail steamship (the Singapore) had actually been compelled to lie on and off, outside the entrance of the harbour, for ten hours, for the want of a pilot, a state of things which was calculated to damage the port, and ought at once to be rectified. Mr. Hoskins also invited attention to the recent loss of the Helen Macgregor, at the Clarence River Heads, which he heard had taken place because a proper number of suitable buoys were not there laid down, under the direction of the Marine Board.

Mr. Robertson regretted the course adopted by the hon. member, thinking this matter of so much importance that, without notice, it could not obtain the attention it deserved. He regretted to say that the pilot service was now in a more inefficient state than ever it had been before. It was worse now than ever it had been, and it had been growing worse for several months past. South Sea Islanders were, it appeared, employed in the boats of the pilot service with the sanction of the Marine Board, and the employment of such boatmen was much to be blamed.

Mr. G. R. Dibbs defended the Marine Board. The pilot service certainly did not work well. It had unquestionably deteriorated, and this had been mainly through the Ministerial action of the member for Newcastle. Mr. Dibbs thought that the member for the Tumut deserved credit for having brought this matter forward, and he went on to discuss the question in all its aspects. Until they had a suitable steam-boat at the Heads, the pilot service could not be placed in an effective state. It was almost impossible that a pilot boat, plied by oars, could board a ship more than three miles outside the Heads. Every ship might be easily boarded by the Government steamer Ajax from ten or fifteen miles outside the Heads. The Marine Board had repeatedly and fruitlessly endeavoured to make the Executive reorganize the pilot service, and have a steamer set apart for that service.

Mr. Lloyd quite concurred in the view that the pilot service was in a most inefficient state, and said that the Marine Board was responsible for that inefficiency—and the member for West Sydney (Mr. G. R. Dibbs) chiefly responsible for it. Mr. Lloyd stated his view of the case as against the Marine Board. The whole blame rested on the Marine Board, and principally on the member for Sydney West. He hoped that measures would be taken to rectify what was a just subject of complaint.

Mr. Booth spoke in favour of having a small steamer for the pilot service.

Mr. Charles suggested that the Thetis should be employed as a pilot boat in bad weather.

Mr. Stevens objected to the Ajax being removed from Newcastle.

Mr. Hoskins replied.

The motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. Farnell, the hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Queensland was invited to take a seat on the floor of the House.

On the motion of Mr. Nelson, the bill for the enforcement of claims against the Crown was read a first time.

Mr. Pilcher moved,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the propriety of bringing in a bill to legalise the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors in quantities less than two gallons in the refreshment rooms upon the Government railways within the colony of New South Wales." In moving this motion Mr. Pilcher complained of the defective refreshments provided on the railways of the colony, and said that the sense of what was now proposed must show the necessity of such a bill.

Mr. Davies defended the principles of teetotalism, and objected to the probable effect of such a bill. He strongly deprecated the introduction of intoxicating drink on our Western lines, as directly calculated to lead to accidents positively terrible to contemplate. He objected to legalising the sale of drink on any of our railways. Petitions against such an extension of the Licensing Act had been presented to Parliament, signed by from 6000 to 7000 persons.

Mr. C. J. Byrnes dissented from the views of Mr. Davies. There was no reason why the House should not assent to the motion, seeing that the sale of drink was legalized elsewhere.

Mr. Charles had been that day personally convinced of the necessity of some such motion as that before the House.

Mr. H. E. Cohen supported the motion.

After a few remarks from Mr. Robertson,—

Captain Onslow had no objection to going into committee on the subject, but reserved to himself the right to vote against the bill.

Mr. Macintosh intended to vote against the motion. It was not called for, and not wanted.

Mr. Driver detested drunkenness as much as any one, but should feel bound to vote in support of the motion.

Mr. Wearne believed that accidents on railways happened through drink, and should vote against the motion. It was much to be regretted that good tea and coffee and a good chop, &c., were not obtainable at the railway stations.

Mr. H. C. Dangar and Mr. Fitzpatrick intended to vote for the motion.

Mr. Sutherland would vote for going into committee, but should oppose any proposition to sell spirituous liquors at every railway station.

Mr. Garrett should vote for the motion.

Mr. Pilcher replied, answering the objections which had been made to the proposed bill.

The motion was put and carried, on division, by a majority of 39 to 7.

Mr. Davies moved for a select committee to inquire into, and report upon, the management and working of the nautical schoolship Vernon. He drew attention to the expensiveness of the nautical schoolship Vernon, and the small results secured thereby. An inquiry was clearly called for.

Mr. Cameron seconded the motion.

Mr. Robertson thought there had been inquiries enough about the Vernon. It appeared to him to be quite unnecessary to have such an inquiry as asked for.

Mr. Farnell objected to the motion, considering this inquiry unnecessary.

Mr. R. B. Smith suggested that the name of Mr. Parkes should be substituted for his own. He had himself heard that very great abuses did exist in the management of the Vernon.

Mr. Parkes thought that if anything was wrong in the management of the Vernon, it should be left to be dealt with in the hands of the Government. He had reason to think the Vernon had done a vast amount of good.

Mr. Driver hoped that Mr. Davies would press his motion to a division, as there were numerous reports of the mismanagement of the Vernon.

Mr. R. M. Forster was opposed to the motion, and thought that any irregularity should be reported to the Government for inquiry. He preferred a reformatory agricultural school to such a ship as the Vernon.

After a few remarks from Mr. Charles and Mr. Wearne,

Mr. Davies replied. A progress report had been brought up, and the inquiry referred to was incomplete.

The motion was negatived on division by a majority of 20 to 5.

The members who voted in the minority were Messrs. Davies, Cameron, T. G. Dangar, Driver, and Wearne.

Mr. Farnell brought up a report of the committee on the Waratah Coal Company's Bill. The second reading of the bill was fixed for Tuesday next.

On the motion of Mr. Macintosh, the House went into committee, *pro forma*, in reference to a refund of a sum not exceeding £180 to Mr. John Connery.

The House adjourned at nineteen minutes to 12 until this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

If we understand Mr. Forster's statement on Thursday last aright, he would be glad to pass an amended Stamp Duties Act during the present session; and should the measure have to stand over to next session, it will not be through any neglect on his part. But, on the other hand, he does not undertake to press the bill through this session, nor does he wish to expose himself to the charge of having failed in an attempt to do so when the failure might arise from the desire of the House to make this session a short one. Whether the chances of the bill for the present session will be improved or compromised by taking the first steps towards its introduction after this somewhat equivocal fashion, is a question into which we need not inquire. It is more to the purpose to say a few words with reference to the general policy of stamp duties. If it be true that the colony is (notwithstanding the momentary surplus) by no means in a position to surrender taxation to the amount of late received in stamp duties, and if such duties form a legitimate and defensible means of collecting revenue, the business of the House is to look rather to the character of the bill than to the mode of its introduction, and, if the measure deserve approval, to pass it without unnecessary delay.

Under the one general head of "Stamp Duties" the State has been collecting two distinguishable kinds of revenue. The legacy, succession, and probate duties differ greatly in character from the charges levied on receipts, cheques, and bills of exchange, though in all cases the mode of collecting the impost, by requiring Government stamps of various values to be affixed to documentary records or vouchers, is the same, and furnishes the reason for classing them under one name and under the provisions of one statute. Differing from each other as these two divisions of the stamp duties do, they have separately been attacked and are separately to be defended, on different grounds—though, as we propose to show, there is one common ground upon which they are all alike defensible.

The legacy and succession duties have been made the subject of much complaint, because, as alleged, their collection is the means of inflicting great hardship. No legacy has to be paid, and nobody receives property by succession, except when death has come upon the scene; and it is hard (so the complaint runs) when people are suffering from losses inflicted by death for the tax-gatherer to make his appearance, and demand his fee. There is, however, another side of the question. It is only through the protection afforded by the State that the secure transmission of property by legacy or succession is guaranteed to parties interested. It would be a greater hardship to legatees and successors to lose their hold upon the property itself which they receive than to have to pay to the State a moderate charge for protecting them at such times against fraudulent or violent deprivation. They owe it to the State that their just rights and claims are respected and can be enforced; and the time when the value of this protection and privilege is realised is of all others the time most appropriate for requiring some return to the State for services rendered. But the pressure of these duties is graduated. The tax is lightest when the person succeeding to property is nearest akin to the deceased, and heaviest when it descends to the most distant relative. The principle of this graduation is obviously a just one. To the widow or orphan, the death of husband or father is necessarily a heavy loss, and in some cases it is the loss of the means of subsistence; and in such relationships it is very proper that the State should abstain from putting in a claim that would frequently be oppressive. But not so in the case of the distant relative or connection, or of the legatee. Here, the protection of the State secures the safe transmission of property, the receipt of which is a matter of gain, not as in the widows' case, the result of a greater and overbalancing loss; and, in proportion as the remoteness of the relationship indicates that the gain is pure gain, and that the recipient has had little or no natural dependence on the deceased in life, the State justly increases the magnitude of its demands. What can be more fair than that a man who receives through the death of another property which has been wholly unearned by himself should make some return to the State for ensuring its safe transmission? If we pay taxes to the State in a general way for protecting us in the possession of property acquired by our own exertions, is it not fitting that we should make a special payment when by the power of the State we are enabled to take possession of property that we have not acquired by our own exertions? And that is all that we do when we pay legacy or succession duties.

The stamps upon the other classes of documents—cheques, promissory notes, and so forth—are taxes upon transactions; and as such they are liable to the objection that they are impediments in the way of trade. In the case of promissory notes, especially, it may be said that the burden falls rather on those who have need of money than upon those who have a superfluity of it. Whilst a direct tax, it is a tax neither on property nor income; its pressure does not increase with the ability of the payer to bear it, but depends rather upon his activity and enterprise in business. In all cases there is a certain amount of annoyance inseparable from the liability to forget these small payments to the State, and the risk of incurring thereby comparatively heavy penalties. But the question is, whether any serious injury to trade is really caused by moderate stamp duties in a community that has once become accustomed to them; and that has not yet been shown at all conclusively. All taxes are more or less distasteful, and it is no valid objection to stamp duties to say that people would be better pleased to be without them, unless they can be shown to really lessen the activity of trade and business. Any objections that may arise from official annoyances are objections to matters of administrative detail, which the Minister can deal with, and not objections affecting the principle itself. In defence of these charges on transactions generally it may be said that in the nature of the case they provide a means for drawing contributions to the revenue from the mercantile and trading classes, who, as a rule, do not contribute through the Customs in the same proportion as the wage-getting classes do. It is true that a considerable part of the Customs receipts—such as the duties on spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, and tea—being yielded by the taxation of luxuries, may be broadly described as the proceeds of voluntary taxation. But still, it is generally acknowledged that, as a matter of fact, the Customs taxation places a relatively heavier burden upon the wage-getting classes than upon the classes engaged in trade and commerce; and the stamp duties, as taxes upon mercantile and money transactions, with which the wage-getting classes have little or nothing to do, to some extent serve to restore the balance. They only attack a limited class, and only restore the balance partially, because they do not press to any appreciable degree upon the more wealthy sections of the community, to reach whom some other form of taxation will one day be resorted to, unless the inequality can be adjusted by a more effective adaptation of the municipal system. But in the meanwhile they form an instalment of direct taxation, paid by persons whose contributions to the Customs are lighter than those of the classes whom that direct taxation leaves for the most part untouched. And viewed in that light their value outweighs the disadvantages that attend them.

It may also be said that taxes on transactions are defensible, like legacy and succession duties, on the ground that they are in a certain sense a return for services rendered. It is through the protection of the State that people succeed to the secure possession of property, that has not been accumulated by their own exertions, and receive as legacies money by themselves unearned; and it is just that the State should step in, at such times, to claim a moderate acknowledgment of the obligation. In like manner, it is through the protection of the State that the operations of trade and commerce are carried on with regularity and assurance. The State maintains at a heavy expense the machinery and appliances for the administration of justice; and a very large proportion of the time of our law Courts is taken up in the settlement of disputes about commercial and trading transactions between members of the classes who chiefly pay stamp duties of the kind described as duties on transactions. But then, it will be said, justice is not administered gratuitously. True; but the Courts exist for the benefit of those who do not use them as well as for those who do. The maintenance of the Courts gives to all engaged in trade and commerce an assurance against fraud, a guarantee for the redress of wrong, which is at the foundation of their operations. And those who thus gain the general and indirect advantage of the action of the law Courts, without the trouble and expense of law suits, may be fairly asked to pay a moderate return to the State in the form of stamp duties. The duties on transactions may therefore be regarded in both aspects as an equitable charge upon the classes specially called upon to pay them.

The demand for Judges in various parts of the colony just now, and the unusual quantity of judicial business that seems to be on hand, do not indicate a lightening of our criminal calendars, or a particularly encouraging state of public morals. If in the Sydney Court of Quarter Sessions alone no less than forty-five criminal cases presented themselves for disposal by a single Judge, the number of cases that have presented themselves to all the Judges that have been distributed throughout the land, cannot be a pleasing thought to the statesman or the philanthropist. The increase of crime at certain seasons, and its decrease at others, furnishes one of the most curious features, and one of the most difficult problems in our criminal statistics. There are times in which there is a special demand for doctors; others in which the demand is for Judges and lawyers. There are indeed epidemics of crime as well as of disease, and as there are sometimes epidemics of particular kinds of disease in the absence of other kinds, so we have periods of comparative freedom from certain kinds of offences against the law in which other kinds of offences are rampant. There are seasons in which felonies take the lead, and others in which the majority of cases are those which are known as misdemeanours. At one time the burglar holds a community in terror; at another time it is the garroter. At

one season there is a passion for highway robbery; at another there is a mania for murder. Times of want bring thefts, while times of prosperity among the operative classes produce drunkenness and violence. There is a further analogy between physical and moral epidemics in the fact that there is a sense in which the one is as truly a disease as the other. While not disputing the lot of every man's responsibility for his own misdoings, there is a very real sense in which many a man's misdoings are his misfortunes also. Society often punishes a man for results to which society has contributed as fully as the culprit himself. A large proportion, perhaps the great majority of the persons who necessitate our expensive paraphernalia of justice, are creatures of low intellect, and of habits and associations that are lower still. Unreached by the educational influences of Church and State, born with special propensities to evil, bred in an atmosphere of vice, and taught from their earliest years to believe that felonies and misdemeanours are on the side of *interest* and duty, they become no less the creatures than the creators of evil-doing. The time must come when such classes must be more fully regarded, not only as culprits but as patients, who are not only to be caught and punished, but also to be doctored and if possible cured.

But notwithstanding the increased number of offenders which now and then are handed over to our Courts of Justice, it would be a mistake to suppose that we are retrograding morally, or that, upon the whole, the number of offenders against the law is on the increase among us. A correct estimate of the business of crime as well as of the business of commerce is reached by comparing one whole period with another, and not by the increase or decrease of particular weeks or months. In the matter of crime, statistics, when taken in the long run, appear to reproduce themselves so regularly, and to vary so little, that writers, like BUCKLE, have assigned to them the fixity of law, and not only of law, but of fate, the penalties of which are not to be checked, or controlled by us. QUETELET tells us that there will always be a criminal class, however men may hope, and whatever they may do to the contrary. He shows us how precisely in France crime has increased with the population, how certain offences are regulated by the months of the year, and even by the hours of the day, and taking a course of years, how permanent the average of criminality is to the number born, and to the number reaching a *certain* age. A hasty or a one-sided observation would lead to exactly the same conclusion among ourselves. The actual number of convictions in the superior Courts of this colony though not exactly the same, has varied very little indeed during the last ten years, and the same conclusion would be arrived at from cases dealt with by summary jurisdiction. The inference drawn is, that the sources of crime are so deeply seated, and its laws are so certainly fixed that all endeavours to interfere with it are Utopian, and that all society can do is to accept it as best it can, as one of the unavoidable necessities of life.

But a closer view of the facts of the subject is entirely in favour of the opposite conclusion, namely, that the state of crime among ourselves and throughout the world is constantly changing, and that, notwithstanding appearances now and then to the contrary, the change is for the better, and not for the worse. If criminal statistics have not greatly decreased, population has greatly increased; and though the actual statistics of our Police Courts may not be much lessened, if the ratio of crime to the population is smaller, the state of society, so far as crime is concerned, is more hopeful. Again, the compartive state of society may not be reached by statistics of Courts of Justice. The increased efficiency and vigilance of police forces everywhere have caused a vast number of misdeeds to be tabulated which once went undetected and unpunished, so that an increased criminal calendar would not involve an actual increase of criminality. In England, notwithstanding the outbreaks of violence in the manufacturing districts, of which we have heard so much, the number of criminals in 1873, with a population of twenty-three millions, was little more than half of the number in 1841, with a population of sixteen millions. With an increase of population of about forty-five per cent. there is a decrease of crime of about twenty-five per cent. In New York juvenile crime was a short time ago so common that public attention was drawn to the terrible evil, and preventive associations were formed. The result has been that while in 1860 the arrests of females for vagrancy numbered 2161, in 1871 they were reduced to 495, a reduction of 1666 in eleven years. From 1860 to 1870, the population of New York increased from 793,179 to 942,292. If the female vagrants had increased according to the population, they would have amounted in 1871 to 2700 instead of 495. In the commitments of boys under fifteen years the falling off in New York in six years has been 563. The fact that in one city there has been a decrease of over 5000 arrests of females in ten years, is a triumphant proof that when society earnestly arouses itself crime can be largely prevented if not effectually cured.

The extent to which crime is a result of ignorance teaches that the same issue may be looked for from the more general spreading of instruction. It cannot be said that the diffusion of knowledge will cure the evils of society, but it is amply proved that ignorance is a fruitful source of that kind of evils which necessitates police courts and prisons. It has been stated on good authority, that ten-elevenths of the criminals of America are illiterates. It is said that in England fully one-third of the persons committed are unable to read or write, and that in 1871-2, 95 per cent. of the persons committed in England were practically uneducated. Between 1867 and 1869 one-half of the population of France could not read or write, and of this half came during those years ninety-five per cent of the persons arrested, and eighty-seven per cent. of the persons convicted of crime. The greatest part of the world, says MACHIAVELLI, consists of the people, and when the people are ignorant they are the rabble and rascality. If this be true, we have removable causes of crime among us, in the ignorance of numbers who, notwithstanding all our educational progress, remain uninstructed. Of the twenty-one thousand persons who in 1873 were taken into custody in New South Wales and dealt with by summary jurisdiction, about eight thousand could not read and write. During the year 1873 there were 224 persons received at Darlinghurst gaol under twenty years of age, and of these 137 could not read or write. A more general use of the school will always lead to a more general disuse of the police court and the prison. A further ground for anticipating a decrease in our criminal statistics is found in the more extensive cultivation of habits of sobriety among the working classes. Our criminal calendars would doubtless be vastly larger than they are but for the multiplying of associations among us by which so many have been kept from drunkenness. During the year 1873 more persons in New South Wales were taken into custody for drunkenness than for offences against the person and against property put together. In other words, while there were about 6000 taken into custody for offences against the person, and about 3000 for offences against property, there were 12,000 taken into custody for drunkenness. Of the offences decided summarily in England and Wales during 1872, 150,000 were cases of drunkenness. And among the various classes of delinquents who give trouble to the police, 30,619 are set down as habitual drunkards. The population that becomes more and more sober, becomes less and less criminal.

The spread of education and of sobriety will avail but little, however, in the absence of some improvement in the discipline of prisons, by which the punishment and the reformation of offenders may go together. The most unsatisfactory feature in the criminal statistics of England and Wales is that more than one-third of the cases recorded are recommitments. Criminals are of two kinds, those who though convicted of criminality return in due time to their place in society, and those who form a criminal class, who come out of gaol to speedily go in again. Those who frequent police courts are familiar with the characters known as old offenders who spend their lives to give the Government the trouble of keeping them, and then of catching them again. About 60,000 criminal cases in England and Wales in a recent year were cases of recommitment. One of the ablest reformers in England has proposed to treat such persons, not as criminals merely, but as lunatics who, when found irreclaimable, should be kept in continuous confinement. In some parts of the world reformatory treatment in prisons has been tried with no little success, but the general rule has been for prisoners to return to society worse than when they left it.

Few subjects demand more serious attention from those who desire the weal of society than this, and few things are so little thought about. The state of crime in our midst affects every man's property and life, and yet most men regard the problem of checking crime as no affair of theirs. While society has, in regard to criminality, an upward tendency, the subject does not yet afford great cause for congratulation. The superior Courts alone in this colony record between six and seven hundred convictions yearly, while an army of culprits annually receive summary jurisdiction. In England and Wales the criminal census is little short of one hundred thousand. Twenty-eight thousand policemen are employed, at a cost of nearly a million and a half of money, to keep the criminal classes in order. In every large town regiments of uninstructed children grow up to swell the criminal forces. Philadelphia alone has 25,000 children who are not brought under instruction. New York has 60,000, and Liverpool has 56,000. In various parts of the world, but in America especially, both curative and preventive measures have been adopted to reach the criminal classes, and philanthropy could not employ itself in a worthier cause.

SUMMARY PER P. AND O. STEAMER CHINA.—The summary for transmission via Suez, in the branch steamer Ellora, will be published in Friday's issue of the *Herald*.

DISTRICT COURT.—Wednesday, April 14.—Hough v. Butler and another, Carter v. Loiss, Lusher v. Murnin, Bebarfald v. Lois, Roberts v. Dillon.

THE SPEAKER OF THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT.—In the Legislative Assembly last night, the Hon. W. H. Walsh, the Speaker of the Queensland Legislative Assembly, was present during a portion of the sitting, and occupied a seat on the floor of the House, on the right of the Speaker.

THE FRENCH CONSUL.—By the R. M. S. Ellora Monsieur Simon, Consul of France, returned to Sydney. During his stay in France Monsieur Simon has used his best endeavours to bring into notice the extensive resources of this colony. Although it is to be regretted that the exhibits from France have not arrived yet, still we are aware that ere long we shall have an opportunity of noticing them. They are numerous and important enough to make a separate "Show." We understand that Monsieur Simon has been able to prevail upon the wool manufacturers to overcome the difficulties which were stated as existing in direct purchases and shipments. This matter will come officially from the Consul to the Council of the Agricultural Society, together with other equally important communications which Monsieur Simon has to make, evincing the interest he has taken whilst at home in the progress of the colony.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the City Coroner, yesterday morning, at the Observer Tavern, George-street, upon the body of the man who was found drowned in the harbour on Sunday morning last. The evidence disclosed the following facts:—The deceased, whose name was Michael Ryan, was a labourer, and lived at No. 5, Hamilton-street. He was 25 years of age, and, according to the evidence of his wife, had been married fifteen years. His wife last saw him alive on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, at the corner of Bathurst and George streets. He was under the influence of drink at the time. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, two seamen belonging to the Adonis, a vessel lying at the Albion wharf, heard a splash in the water, and getting upon a timber raft lying at the stern of their vessel they saw the deceased in the water, at a place where it was about five feet deep. They called to him to come to the raft and he endeavoured to do so, but finding the water deepening he turned back and immediately disappeared beneath the surface. Information was then given to the police, and about an hour afterwards the body was recovered. When the deceased's clothes were searched, the sums of 11s. 11d. was found in them. When he parted from his wife he had about £1. Dr. Hamilton examined the body at the dead-house, Circular Quay, and was of opinion that death was caused through suffocation by drowning. The jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."

A NOVEL MODE OF ROBBERY.—There was disclosed yesterday, in the case of the Queen v. Charles Gibson, a new form of robbery. It appears that early on the morning of the 26th of March two persons, named John O'Day and John Hardie, who had evidently been drinking, were accosted by Gibson, who said that he would bet them a pound that neither of them would be able to show half-a-sovereign. This conversation took place outside Quinn's Californian boarding-house in Sussex-street, between King and Erskine streets, where Hardie and O'Day resided. Hardie handed half-a-sovereign to O'Day, who produced it to the prisoner, who, however, averred that it was not the coin that O'Day pretended it was; but only a silver sixpence. O'Day took out of his pocket a sixpenny piece, which he laid alongside the half-sovereign, to show prisoner Gibson the difference between the gold and silver coins. Instead of paying over the bet which he had forfeited, Gibson took the two coins out of O'Day's hand as if to compare them, and made off with them. On the same morning constable Steadman arrested the prisoner, being at the time accompanied by O'Day. In the left-hand trousers pocket, when Gibson was taken to the lock-up, were found half a sovereign, a sixpenny piece, and 4s. in silver. In the right-hand trousers pocket were found two half-crowns, 1 florin, and one shilling piece. The robbery was not all, for prisoner seems to have added insult to injury. Before Gibson made off with the money he struck Hardie with his fist and knocked him into the gutter, and then struck O'Day and stretched him alongside his fallen comrade. One of the two prosecutors (O'Day) as soon as he had recovered from his surprise at the treatment he had received, followed after the prisoner who was joined by two young men. O'Day followed him till he was given into custody.

THE PLEAS OF GUILTY AND NOT GUILTY.—Yesterday forenoon, at the Court of Quarter Sessions, James Russell was arraigned and charged with having feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded with intent one Thomas Gillead. When asked what plea he had to give in regard to the charge, prisoner replied that he was guilty in self-defence. Mr. Dowling: "You had better plead not guilty." Prisoner: "I can't do that." Mr. Dowling: "I must then enter a plea of not guilty for you. If you wounded prosecutor in self-defence, as you say, you committed no crime at all, and therefore would not be guilty." A plea of not guilty was afterwards entered. The charge was clearly proved, and prisoner was sentenced to seven years on the roads or other public works of the colony. It proved to be a most aggravated case when evidence was gone into. No provocation whatever was shown to have been given the prisoner.

POISONOUS FISH.—While fishing at the Circular Quay, yesterday, a boy named Thomas Waring had one of his hands stung by a fish which he had caught. His hand became swollen, and he went to the Infirmary, where the doctor of that institution attended to the injury.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GERMANY.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

THE Crown Prince of Prussia is about to visit Italy. He will travel *incognito*.

The *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* partially contradicts the warlike rumours which have recently prevailed, but it considers that the reorganization of the French army is disquieting.

The Bishops assembled at Fulda, and drew up a petition to the Emperor against their disendowment, but the petition was rejected by the Ministry.

THE NEW LIFE APPARATUS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Captain Boyton, with his life apparatus, floated fifty miles across the Channel. Nightfall prevented him from reaching Boulogne. The result was telegraphed to the Queen.

THE MAILS.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 12.

The P. and O. mail steamer Golconda left Galle on the 11th instant, for Australia.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The mails from New South Wales to London, via San Francisco, were delivered to-day.

SHIPPING.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

ARRIVED.—Ben Lomond, from Sydney December 10; also Rodney and Grecian.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

MUDGEE.

TUESDAY.

A murder took place last night at Buckaroo, three miles from Mudgee. George Ropo deliberately shot his brother Robert's wife. Her son William seized the gun and knocked the murderer down, inflicting a fearful wound on his forehead, which will probably prove fatal. An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned.

WELLINGTON.

TUESDAY.

The entrances for the Wellington handicap closed last night, when the following were received:—For the Town Plate, 23 horses are entered; for the Ladies' Purse, 14; for the Gobolion Cup, 22; for the Flying Handicap, 13; for the Jockey Club Handicap, 33; for the Publicans' Purse, 12.

Many well-known horses are amongst the entrances, which are considered large.

DUBBO.

TUESDAY.

The nominations for the Dubbo Handicap are as follow:—For the Town Plate: Comet, Clifton, Birmingham, Brunswick, Andromeda, Achilles, Myrtle, King of the West, Constance, Donus, Blair Athol, King of the Forest, Reprieve, Comedy, Sterling, Ladybird, Llama, Sweetbriar, Latona, Arbitrator, Gratis, Gala, Brendor, Tarana, and Marie Stuart. For the Dubbo Jockey Club Handicap: Comet, Clifton, Birmingham, Andromeda, Achilles, Myrtle, King of the West, Eros, Constance, Donus, Blair Athol, West Australian, King of the Forest, Reprieve, Comedy, Sterling, Ladybird, Miss Kingston, Llama, Sweetbriar, Latona, Arbitrator, Gratis, Oslar, Charles O'Malley, and Tarana.

PARKES.

TUESDAY.

A nugget weighing 40 oz. has just been placed in the Commercial Bank; it was fossicked out of an old claim on M'Guigan's.

WEST MAITLAND.

TUESDAY.

The Rev. J. R. Thackeray delivered a lecture last night in the School of Arts to a large audience. In the course of his observations, the lecturer animadverted on the conduct of Bishop Tyrrel.

Mr. George Weller, an old and respected resident, dropped dead in the street this afternoon.

BRISBANE.

TUESDAY.

The Cardwell troopers tracked the blacks to their camp, where all the goods stolen from Conn's homestead were found. They also brought back three gins to the house, who showed them Mrs. Conn's corpse. After being dragged through the garden fence, Mrs. Conn escaped. She then returned to the house and got a gun, and proceeded towards Cardwell, where she was again overtaken. She fired, but both barrels missed, and she was then speared and beaten to death.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY.

Mr. M. B. Carroll, one of the members for Ararat, has been arrested on charges of forgery. The case has been partly heard and stands adjourned till to-morrow.

The steamers Whampoa and Durham sail to-morrow.

The sale by Government to-day of the Yarra park frontages was protested against, and a scene occurred in the auction room.

A branch of the firm of Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co. is to be opened in Sydney.

Somersetshire (s.) was reported off St. Vincent's by telegram.

There is magnificent weather.

To-day, Mr. O'Grady announced that he had no intention of resigning.

Flour is easier. There has been a considerable sale of teas at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; gunnies, 7s. The Pelham's cargo of Mauritius sugars sold at current rates.

ARRIVED.—Whampoa (s.) at six o'clock this morning.

SAILING.—H.M.S. Barrabool.

HOBARTON.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

A train, when on the main line, ran off the rails at the site of the recent accident. The inspector of the plate-layers was killed, and several others were injured. The accident was caused by the sharp curves on the line, and has given rise to a general feeling of uneasiness.

QUEENSCLIFF.

TUESDAY.

ARRIVED.—North America, ship, from Melbourne; Adieu, schooner, from Greymouth.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY.

The City Council is agitating to remove the powder magazines from the city.

A verdict of murder against Wilson was returned at the inquest.

Sales of wheat have been made at 4s. Flour is selling at £9 10s. to £10 5s. The market is quiet.

FIRE.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning a fire originated in Park-street, next to those premises tenanted by Messrs. Moore and others at the *Workman* office, and but for the prompt and energetic labour shown by the members of No. 3 City Volunteer Fire Company, must have caused a large conflagration. Several engines were on the spot within ten minutes, but owing to the hydrant belonging to No. 3 Company having been brought into use, their services were not required. No. 2 was second to arrive, and Insurance Co.'s Engine third. Every attention was shown by the police officials and their subordinates; and what might have been a most serious fire was happily stayed.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—The band of the N.S.W. Artillery will perform this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, under the direction of Lieutenant Callen, weather permitting. Programme:—March, "Madame Angot," Rivierie; waltz, "Burlesque," Coote; selection, "Ernani," Verdi; quadrille, "Les Brigands," Strauss; selection, "Genevive di Brabant," Offenbach; waltz, "Pretty Bird," Rivierie; galop, "Valentine," Relle; God save the Queen.

THE TRAINING SHIP VERNON.—Nine persons were summoned to appear before the Water Police Court, yesterday, charged with neglecting to contribute towards the support of their children on board the Industrial School-ship Vernon. Evidence was given, showing the ability of the defendants to pay, and the Bench ordered two of them to pay 5s. per week each, for twelve months; and the others, 2s. 6d. per week each, for a like period.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named James Rose, while working at Russell's foundry yesterday, had the third and fourth fingers of his left hand injured so severely that, on his being taken to the Infirmary, it was found necessary to amputate them.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING BUSINESS.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday afternoon, in answer to questions placed upon the paper by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Robertson laid upon the table the following telegraphic correspondence that had taken place between himself and the Agent-General in London.

Copy of telegram from the Colonial Secretary to the Agent-General, London.

"How is shipping business of your office paid? What is the average cost per ton for management? What was the cost per ton under former arrangement? Who has charge of it, and how long has he had it? How much has he received in all from you, and is he allowed any perquisites from other parties? Have London ships of equal quality ever been rejected in favour of ships at other ports, notwithstanding willingness to take lower rates?"

"Telegram from the Secretary to the Agent-General in London to the Colonial Secretary, received 7th April, 1875.

"Nothing paid now for shipping business except Liverpool shipments, for which Goffey received 6d. per ton. (Major Roberts says Goffey and Co. are shipping agents at Liverpool, and were responsible for the goods.) These shipments are unimportant, and will soon cease. Under former arrangement shipping clerk received £200 per annum, but since July, 1873, B. F. Lloyd and Company have conducted shipping business except Liverpool: they received nothing from Agent-General, but doubtless get commission from owners; this, however, is a trade allowance which Government could not obtain, nor could Agent-General either personally or through shipping clerk make such favourable terms as an experienced shipping agent, who knows the state of the market generally for dead weight. (Major Roberts says B. S. Lloyd and Co. obtain tenders from shipowners or charterers, and submit them to Agent-General. The goods are shipped to contractors thereof who do not obtain payment until bills of lading are produced. Major Roberts believes there is no written agreement.) The Agent-General advertises at Jerusalem and Lloyd's rooms, inviting owners to apply direct to him for freight, and Lloyd quotes survey available: ship for approval of Agent-General. London freights have been kept down to 20s., and no ships at or under this rate have ever been rejected. Ships at ports in north have been chartered for whole cargoes at average rates of 27s. 6d., but this increase has been compensated by reduced contractors' rates for delivery in north. Chartering absolutely necessary to meet requirements of rail contracts—see letters to Public Works, 29 June, 30 October, 17 November last. Chartering has also assisted to keep down ordinary freights, which have been 25s. to 30s. for merchants' iron when we have been paying 29s. Consider that Lloyd has assisted to carry out our very heavy shipment, sometimes over 4000 tons in a month, most satisfactorily and economically. Sir Charles Cowper is still forbidden work, have therefore been unable to submit your telegram to him. Major Roberts could explain history and working of past and present arrangements."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

T. S. CLIBBORN AND CO.—At Fenelly's Bazaar, at 2, Horses, Harness, Dogcart, Buggy, &c.
GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar.—At 10, Horses, Buggies, &c.
G. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Woollens, Drapery, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, Sir Joseph Bank's Hotel, Botany, at 11, Lease, License, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils, Milch Cows, Pianoforte, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11.30, Diamond Goods.
CAREY, GILLES, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.
R. P. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Rooms, at 11, Fancy and Printing Inks, Teas, White Pepper, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouses, at 10, Leather; at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEALIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather; on the Exhibition Grounds, at 10, Angora Goats, Cattle, Sheep.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Wool Warehouse, at 10 Leather; 3, Wool, Sheepskins.
G. W. TATE.—At his Yards, at 11.30, Pigs, Calves, &c.
G. KISS.—On the Exhibition Ground, at 10.15, Sheep; at the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.
G. N. GRIFFITHS.—On the Exhibition Ground, Pure-bred Cattle.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Newtown Railway Station, at 4, Billet Wood.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWTOWN.—The anniversary of the Baptist Church, Newtown, was celebrated last evening by a tea meeting, in the Newtown Temperance Hall, followed by a public meeting in the church. The church was well filled. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, occupied the chair, and after a brief introductory address called upon Mr. Langley to read the report—a document comprising a condensed history of the Church, from its commencement with sixteen members in 1860, by Dr. Hobbs, from America, who was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Murray, who resigned the charge in order to return to mission work in the South Seas. The Rev. Mr. Sheppard then became the pastor until, in June, 1873, a change of views led him to join the Church of England; and lastly, the Rev. Mr. Fenwick, their present minister. The past year has been one of encouraging success. Members are added to the Church, and the debt upon the building has been reduced to about £450. The Rev. Mr. Dowie (Congregational) addressed the meeting, taking for his topic "The Power of a United Church;" and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Tait (Presbyterian), on "Christian Work." Several pieces of popular sacred song were very successfully rendered by the choir in the course of the evening. A collection was made, and the meeting was closed in due form.

MERCANTILE ROWING CLUB.—At the special general meeting of members on Monday evening, there being a good attendance, it was decided that the committee should make arrangements to have the club formally opened at as early a date as practicable; to give *éclat* to the affair that his Excellency the Governor, as patron, should be invited to honour the club with his presence on that occasion. A procession of boats to be formed to escort his Excellency to and from the club-house. It was likewise arranged that the opening of the club should be celebrated by a ball, to take place the week after. A large and influential committee, to carry out the arrangements, was elected from among the members, to meet on Friday next, 16th, at 7.30 p.m., at the Oxford Hotel, to transact business. Cards of membership and copies of rules were distributed by the secretary.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIRE AT GRENFELL.—A very narrow escape from fire occurred on Friday. A fire was discovered to be burning at the back of Mr. Henry's store, which ignited the adjoining premises, and had it not been for the presence of mind and activity of Mr. Davoren's cook, the whole premises would have been burnt to the ground. With immense activity, the Chinaman cook, with the ultimate assistance of one or two other persons, managed to extinguish the flames, and thus saved the probability of a serious conflagration.

TRAVELLING SHEEP.—The squatters have no greater nuisance to contend with (says the *Forbes Times*), than the hoards of vagrant sheep constantly passing over their runs, in search of "pastures new." During the dry season tens of thousands of starved-out "back-blockers" have been travelling up and down the frontage on journey lines of several hundred miles. Our already well-worked Common has been considerably nibbled up by these loafers. Mr. Charles St. Baker, our Mayor, the other day stepped out to put down this nuisance, by summoning E. G. Fennell; "for that he did not move his sheep at least six miles per diem in one direction." Through lack of evidence, the charge was not sustained; but from the arguments on points of law, into which three or four Acts of Parliament were imported—one requiring a daily journey of four miles, another six miles—and foggy doubts as to interpretation clauses, with a jumbling up of owners, overseers, penalties, and so forth, we prefer to think the matter over before risking an opinion. Another instance of the necessity to revise and consolidate our laws.

A MAIL COACH CAPSIZED BY A TRAIN.—A somewhat strange accident occurred to the Eldorado and Wangaratta coach near the former place, on Tuesday, 6th instant the coach (a one-horse vehicle) was crossing the rails on the Beechworth branch line, when a ballast train came up and ran into it, killing the horse and capsizing the coach. The passengers escaped with a few bruises. There was no gate across the line, and no warning of the train's approach.

A CHILD ACCIDENTALLY SMOTHERED.—A child named Callaghan, infant son of Patrick Callaghan, who resides just off Newcomen-street, Newcastle, was accidentally smothered (the *Pilot* states), through being overlain by its mother some time during Saturday night.

TIN ORE.—The following is a return of tin ore received at Morpeth Railway station for the week ending 10th April, 1875:—Murrurundi to Morpeth, 15 tons 17 cwt. 0 qr. 2 lbs.

TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Governor of the State of New York says in his annual message recently laid before the State Legislature:—"In the decade beginning July 1, 1865, the people (of the United States) will have paid in taxes, computed in currency, seven thousand millions of dollars. Three-fifths were for the use of the Federal Government, and two-fifths for the State and Municipal Governments. It is doubtless true that some portions of the municipal expenditures were for objects not strictly governmental. But it cannot be questioned that much too large a portion of the whole net earnings of industry, and of the whole net income of society, is taken for the purpose of carrying on government in this country. The burden could more easily be borne when values were high and were ascending. As they recede towards their former level, the taxes consume a larger quantity of the products which have to be sold in order to pay them. In sterling money this taxation during the *decade* amounted to £1,400,000,000, or £140,000,000 a year, of which three-fifths, or £84,000,000 were for the use of the Federal Government, and two-fifths, or £56,000,000, for the State and municipal governments. In the United Kingdom the taxation amounted in the last year to about £92,000,000, of which about £74,000,000 were for the use of the General Government, and about £18,000,000 for local and poor rates. The population of the United States is nearly 40,000,000; that of the United Kingdom, 30,000,000. The taxation therefore, in the United States, was £3 10s. per head of the population; and in the United Kingdom, £3 1s. 4d. per head. If these figures be even approximately correct, they show that republican government is certainly not more economical than monarchical.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S MEETING.—In yesterday's report of the above meeting, for "Rev. Canon Bode" read "Rev. G. C. Bode."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notices appear in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday.

APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Henry Patourel to be a Lieutenant in the New South Wales Artillery, vice Lindeman, resigned. Mr. Robert Patterson to be the Returning-officer of the electoral district of the Murray. Mr. Malcolm M'Intyre Campbell to be Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of District Court at Gasino, vice Stratford, from 1st instant; and Mr. Frederick Cameron Macarthur to be Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tambaroora and Hill End, and Registrar of the District Court, Hill End, vice Heathcote, from 1st instant. In the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Mr. Leslie William Alexander Macarthur, 8th Clerk, to be 7th Clerk, vice F. C. Macarthur; and Mr. John Rainsford, to be 8th Clerk, vice L. W. A. Macarthur.

TRUSTEES.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed as Trustees of the land in the city of Bathurst dedicated as a site for an episcopal residence in connection with the Church of England, viz.:—The Right Rev. Edward Marsden, D.D., Mr. Thomas Jarman Hawkins, and Mr. Thomas Martin Sloman.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.—The undermentioned tender has been accepted by the Government, viz.:—Goodlet and Smith—For the supply and delivery of 50,000 bricks at the Redfern station.

REGISTRATION.—Mr. Johnson George King, Police Magistrate, has been appointed Acting Registrar of Births Deaths, and Marriages, for the district of Richmond River,—appointment to bear date from 1st January last. Mr. Rudolf Roxburgh Morrisset, Police Magistrate, has been appointed Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the district of Menindie, vice Mr. James Mair, removed to Deniliquin,—appointment to bear date from 9th February last.

THE LATE FIRE AT YOUNG.—The *Burrangong Chronicle* states that at the inquest on the fire the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the fire originated in Hopkins and Gale's store, but there was not sufficient evidence to show the cause.

APPLICATION FOR RAILS, NEWCASTLE.—The *Argus* of Saturday says:—"Messrs. Longmore and Munro, M.L.A.'s, and Mr. Hutchinson, representing the Australasia Coal Company (whose mine is situated about eight miles from Newcastle, New South Wales), yesterday waited upon the Minister for Railways to ask that the Government should sell to the company a sufficient quantity of 50-lb. iron rails to construct a tramway from their coal workings to the coast—a distance of about eight miles. It was explained that they were prepared to give a fair price for the rails. Mr. Gillies replied that at present it would be impossible for the department to comply with the request, as in consequence of the strike in the iron trade in England, they were not able to get their own orders fully supplied. They had at present three contracts let for the supply of rails, and the works of one contractor were altogether shut up. Another contractor had only been able to deliver 1700 tons out of 10,000 tons when his works were stopped, and the third contractor stated that he was prepared to fulfil his engagements, but of course there would be considerable delay.

THE PARIS LOAN.—The subscriptions to the Paris loan of 220,000,000 francs (the *Times* states) already amount to 9,336,800,000 francs, or 42½ times the total amount required—26 times by Paris, 11 by the Departments, and 5½ outside France, including Alsace-Lorraine. The deposits exceed 900,000,000 francs. The Republican papers comment on this as a proof of the confidence reposed by capitalists and small investors in the great city in which the Assembly has again refused to hold its sittings; but there does not seem much connection between the solvency of a town and its fitness for the seat of Government. Many, probably, even of the subscribers to the loan are quite content that the Chamber should remain at Versailles.

ALMANACKS.—The name Almanack is Eastern; the thing it denotes originated among the Orientals. The first syllable of the name, as in the words algebra, alcove, alchemy, and some others, is equivalent to our definite article the: its remaining syllables are derived from a word which indicates reckoning or counting. There were officers in Eastern Courts, such as we read of in Pharaoh's Court and in Nebuchadnezzar's, called magicians, wise men, and astrologers. Some of these cultivated astronomical science, so as to be able to tell when eclipses and other celestial phenomena would happen, and from the repute thus gained, these wise people assumed, and others imagined for them, a power of interpreting prognostications in the stars and elsewhere, so as to indicate what would happen to individuals, families, and empires. Birthdays, New Year's days, and other remarkable days, afforded excellent opportunities for plying this prophetical skill, to which, as it was found profitable, the magicians, wise men, and astrologers were nothing loth. On the mornings of such days they would offer to their patrons scrolls of flattering predictions, which scrolls were called Almanacks. They contained a little truth in scientific matters; their pretended prophecies were for the most part conjectures, flatteries, and falsehoods. The divisions of time, and the circumstances which render those divisions severally memorable, are among the most prominent of Almanack records. Some of the divisions of time are natural—some are artificial. The day is natural, also the lunar month, or the 29½ days occupied by the moon in passing through her several changes, and the year of nearly 365¼ days. The hour, the week, the calendar month, and the civil or ordinary year, are artificial divisions. The day is divided into twenty-four hours, commencing from midnight. It is the time the earth takes to complete a revolution on its own axis. Nautical Almanacks commence their day at noon, twelve hours later than the ordinary arrangement. The earliest day of which we read consisted of two parts, "evening and morning" (Gen. i.). Sometimes day in Scripture denotes the duration of light only (Rom. xiii. 12, 13; John xi. 9, 10). In the latter passage the day is said to comprise "twelve hours," which hours could not always be of the same length, since at some seasons the sun is longer above the horizon than it is at other seasons. Our day, or time between sunrise and sunset, is longer in June than in January. The week contains seven days, or seven revolutions of the earth upon its axis, of the various reasons for which they have been mentioned, that suggested by Gen. ii. 2, 3, is the best. We incline to think it is the only true reason. The month and the civil or common year must be mentioned together, since both arise out of the same arrangement. It was a great point to bring this year as near as possible to the length of the natural or astronomical year. In no other particular than in length can the two kinds of year coincide. In its journey round the sun, the time which the natural year comprises, the earth—

"Never tires nor stops to rest."

so that there is no starting-point, no moment when it may be said that the year begins, none when it ends. The civil year must have a beginning and an ending. Formerly it commenced March 25th, of which traces exist still in the names of our months from September onwards. September means the seventh month, October the eighth, &c. April, formerly the first month, derives its name from *aperio*, a Latin verb, signifying to open. July and August—formerly the fifth and six months, Quintilis and Sextilis, have their present names from two of the Roman Cæsars, one of whom was reigning when Christ was born. The other five months were named after deities in the Roman pantheon; so that they perpetuate the remembrance of Roman idolatry. The names of the days of the week perpetuate the remembrance of the idolatry of our Saxon forefathers; and both, as we pronounce and write them, should make us thankful that divine mercy has delivered us from those times of ignorance, error, and worshipping of idols.—*Our Own Fireside.*

IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.—The number of immigrants who have arrived at New York from January 1 to November 1 of the past year, as recorded by the Commissioners of Emigration in that city, is 136,657, viz., from Austria, 1191; Bohemia, 2822; Denmark, 3133; England, 18,138; France, 2361; Germany, 36,681; Hungary, 693; Holland, 1348; Ireland, 38,815; Italy, 4680; Norway, 3543; Russia, 6540; Switzerland, 2199; Scotland, 5084; Sweden, 3884; United States, 2682; Wales, 1705; other countries, 802. Of these arriving immigrants it is noticed that a smaller proportion than in former years were destined for the western and north-western States and territories, and more than heretofore went to the eastern and middle States. Of the total as above, 4162 were destined for New York; Pennsylvania had 1401; Illinois, 947; Ohio, 618; Wisconsin, 521; Massachusetts, 500; New Jersey, 484; California, 403; Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Connecticut, each about 300; Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, about 200 each. A considerable number of those for the eastern States were female house servants, who find employment more readily than any other class. The numbers who arrived during each of the ten months of the current year are—January, 2518; February, 3033; March, 6025; April, 1862; May, 27,553; June, 21,062; July, 15,422; August, 15,049; September, 15,784; October, 12,049. The following figures show the westward flow of population from the Old World to the New during the last ten years:—1865, 196,352; 1866, 233,418; 1867, 242,731; 1868, 213,696; 1869, 258,989; 1870, 212,170; 1871, 229,639; 1872, 294,581; 1873, 266,818; 1874 (ten months), 136,657. From these figures, as the *New York Herald* points out, the effects of the panic one year ago in deterring immigration are sufficiently apparent, and if the number who have returned to the old country be taken into the calculation, the comparison with 1873 would be still more striking.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine, still	102	0	[illegible]
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	64	11	6
Tobacco and snuff	7	[illegible]	6
——— (unmanufactured)	219	16	[illegible]
Cigars	162	16	[illegible]
Tea	521	3	6
Coffee and chicory	65	6	[illegible]
Sugar, unrefined	516	9	10
Opium	22	10	[illegible]
Rice	156	19	11
Sarsaparilla	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hops	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specific duty	213	0	4
Bonding warehouse duty	60	10	0
Harbour and light dues	6	7	4
Pilotage	2	17	6
Total	£[illegible]	13	8

An improved inquiry for trade parcels was experienced in the Import markets to-day at about late rates. The upward movement in Martell's and Hennessy's brandies is supported, and bulk of the latter sold to arrive at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4½d. The non-arrival of a number of overdue ships is rendering bulk ale scarce, and the stock of leading brews has been cleared out of agents' hands. New plantation coffee is offering at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.; further supplies are expected per Rhoderick Hay, reported as having left Colombo a month since, bringing part cargo of coir. A private cablegram since received states that the Fanny Fisher was on the berth for the colonies. In metals we heard of the quittance of a parcel of black fencing wire, assorted numbers, at an average of £21. Yellow metal and galvanized iron are easier. Salt has an improving tendency, holders asking an advance of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton. Kerosene is hardening, and the principal importers would decline to clear their present stocks at the price; trade parcels are selling, as they could not replace them now from New York at the same figure. There is a little more business doing in teas and sugars. Stocks of the former article are now very much lower than they were this time last year, and over one million lbs. less than at the same date in 1873.

In the Stock and Share market there was hardly any business done. Bank stock dull; the principal inquiry was for Commercial, at the advanced price of 85, sellers asking 87, Union are held for 55. New South Wales five per cent debentures, due 1891 and 1893, were quitted at 108½. Pacific Insurance have an improving tendency, buyers at 17s. 6d., sellers at 19s. 6d. United wanted at 15s. 6d., and held for 1s. more. Mining shares very flat, without sales.

Messrs. Sullivan and Simpson report having sold by private contract, on account of Messrs. W. and T. C. Dickson, of Yarrawin, their Wammoraws station, in the district of Wellington, together with 2000 head of cattle at a very satisfactory price. Messrs. S. and J. P. O'Sullivan, of Mount Foster, purchasers.

The following general abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of Australasia within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements, during the quarter from the 1st January to 31st March, 1875, is taken from to-day's *Government Gazette*:—Liabilities: Notes in circulation not bearing interest, £42,027 18s. 6d.; bills in circulation not bearing interest, £5518 19s. 11d.; deposits not bearing interest, £293,220 19s.—bearing interest, £245,175 16s. 5d.: total amount of liabilities, £585,943 13s. 10d. Assets: Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £138,401 4s. 10d.; landed property, £40,930; notes and bills of other banks, £1093 0s. 6d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £534,314 0s. 10d.: total amount of assets, £714,851 7s. 2d. Amount of the capital stock paid up at this date, £1,200,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 12½ per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £75,000; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £343,700 8s. 8d.

The London *Economist* of February 13, has the following on the position of the money market:—

As was fully anticipated a week ago the French exchange became much firmer as soon as the great demand for bills on Paris in connection with the municipal loan came to an end. The result was that on Saturday the recent large withdrawals of gold from the Bank for export to Paris ceased, and money has since become easier, the impression being that any advance of the bank rate will now be delayed until some new event occurs to diminish the reserve. As bills are still very scarce the disposition to employ money freely has again caused the open market rates to fall slightly under those of the Bank, and the minimum this afternoon for the best bank bills under three months is 3¼ per cent., while short money at call, on English Government securities, on the Stock Exchange, is abundant at 2 to 2½ per cent. As usual the occurrence of the Stock Exchange settlement causes more demand to-day, but generally also the abundance of money offering is not so great as during the late reductions at the bank from 6 to 3 per cent.; the payment of the revenue into the Bank during the last quarter of the year is now beginning to have a perceptible effect on the outer market, and the bank is doing more business. As regards the prospects of the market, the principal event has been the rise in the French Exchange already noticed, but the rise, it should be observed, is not yet to a point in favour of this country. It no longer pays to take gold out of the Bank for Paris, but purchases of gold are still made here on French account. The likelihood of further shipments of gold of importance from America has also been diminished this week, the New York Exchange having fallen, while the scarcity of gold in New York continues to be shown by the maintenance of the premium at 114⅜. Some alarm was caused during the week by a report that Germany was again going to buy gold, but although inquiries for gold on German account are understood to have been made, there has been nothing to indicate as yet a demand of any urgency, such as will soon cause a withdrawal from the Bank if no supplies can be obtained in the open market. According to the German coinage programme for the current year, as noticed in our German correspondent's letter, Germany proposes to coin only £2,500,000 in gold during the current year—an amount which will be easily supplied. Pressure from Germany is now perhaps more likely to come through the working of the new banking system than through the direct intervention of the Government in buying gold. The changes in the Bank return for the week show no material alteration in its position. The amount of bullion taken out on balance for exportation during the week was £650,000, but the sum of £183,000 in coin appears to have come back from the country, so that the net reduction of coin and bullion in the return is only £467,000. The diminution in the reserve which would naturally follow such a change has also been prevented by the simultaneous diminution of £451,000 in the active circulation. The actual change in the reserve is a reduction of £16,000 only. The principal other changes in the return show the effect of the continued payments of the revenue into the Bank, public deposits having increased £1,109,000, while the private deposits have diminished £903,900, and the private securities have increased £125,000.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Saturday last reports of the Melbourne markets:—

The publication of the returns of the amounts received from the Custom House as duties during the past quarter has evoked considerable discussion in commercial circles to-day. An examination of the various items illustrates but too clearly a diminution in the purchasing powers of the community. The large falling of shown under such headings as sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, and spirits, following as they do on the reductions of the previous quarter, can only be explained in this manner, whilst the continued excessive imports in the face of reduced values and a declining demand are not cheering prospects to open the autumnal quarter with. In fact, the sudden advance in our imports from £17 19s 10d per head in 1872 to £21 3s 9d in 1873 was unwarranted by the demands for consumption; and when it is remembered that this latter amount was again increased in 1874—the imports, exclusive of gold, showing an increase of over half a million sterling—the existing dulness in trade, and the gloomy forebodings indulged in, are fairly accounted for, and until confidence in general business is re-established by a stoppage of shipments it is hardly possible to anticipate permanent improvement. Business to-day, outside one or two special lines, has been quiet in the import markets. Breadstuffs are rather out of favour; this applies, however, more particularly to flour, which buyers are for the moment chary of touching to any extent. The sales which have come under our notice to-day have been effected at £10 7s 6d to £10 10s for fair trade lots, on the usual terms. There is no inquiry for parcels. At the mills orders are booked at a concession on £11. With regard to wheat, the quantity offering through town brokers is not large; but, on the other hand, we are informed that millers' country agents find no difficulty in supplying their principals' orders. Sales have been made of 300 bags at 4s 8¼d, and of 150 at 4s 9d to-day. Some considerable business has been done in oats. The prices paid, however, show an easier market; 600 bags of stout feed, ex Alhambra, were placed at 4s 2d to 4s 3d, and 380 bags of light feed at 3s 11d to 3s 11¼d; milling, 4s 4d to 4s 5d; Tartarian feed, 4s 7d to 4s 9d. Malting barley firm at 6s to 6s 3d. Cape, best bold grain, 4s 6d. Maize dull at 5s; sales at a concession for parcels of new. Sydney advices report the market there dull at 4s. Bagging is quiet. There has been a little stir in the kerosene market, resulting, as we foreshadowed, from the recent advance of the value of the oil at the port of shipment. Buyers, however, are rather afraid of our existing heavy stocks, which preclude the hope of anything like an immediate advance; holders, on the other hand, anticipating a better market, decline to operate, even when offers are made, over small parcels. The prices remain at our last quotations. With regard to sugars, some business in brewers' and manufacturing whites is reported, the demand for this class of sugars being very good at the present moment. We hear of sales of teas—a line of half-chests medium at 1s 7d. In dried fruits, a better feeling exists; 200 barrels of currants have been taken up in a line at 5d; Eleme raisins have sales at 7¼d. Hops are very firm. Malt is selling at 11s 9d. Brandies are a shade better; Hennessy's pale at 7s 10¼d, and case has been sold to arrive at 31s; Martell's and Otard's also mentioned. Bottled ales have a small business.

GREAT sale of diamonds, this day, at 11 a.m., at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT "STELLA.")

PARIS, JANUARY 25.

THE GRAND BALL AT THE ELYSEE.

The ball at the Elysée, of two nights ago, was as complete a success as its predecessors. Six thousand people took part in it; but so excellent were all the arrangements that no inconvenience was experienced in the "setting down." The rooms were splendidly decorated with lights, mirrors, tapestries, flowers, and evergreens; the music was excellent, the refreshments exquisite, the toilettes splendid, and the dancing was kept up with the greatest possible spirit. Everybody of note was there, from "the Queen-Mother" of Spain and her widowed daughter, the Orleans Princes, and the heads of legations, to the simply fashionable, the "cream" of the various "worlds" of this metropolis.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES.

Princess Mathilde, the Duchess de Mouchy, Prince Lucien Murat, M. Rouher, and the other leading Bonapartists are by no means slack in enlisting the influences of drawing-room sympathies on behalf of their party, the evident strength of whose convictions and prospects causes intense anger and terror among the devotees of the opposing flags. The conclusions arrived at by the committee lately appointed to look into the subject of the Imperialist organisation, whose existence has been alternately asserted and denied for the last few months, have greatly added to the alarm of the other parties, for the committee declares the whole country to be enveloped in the meshes of a most complete, zealous, and active organisation. M. Leon Renault, the reporter of the Committee of Inquiry, states that this secret organisation, which has taken the title of "The Committee of the Appeal to the People," constitutes "a State within the State, with its administration, its finances, and its police." He says that its centre, which sits in this city, is in relation with local bodies or representatives of departments who act in conformity with the orders transmitted to them from Paris. The organisation arrived at is so complete that *all the functionaries* destined to occupy any post whatever, under the restored Empire, are already designated; a master stroke of policy, on the part of the leaders, of which the cleverness can only be justly appreciated by those who know the depth and fervour of the attachment of the average French heart to everything in the shape of *a governmental post*, to anything that gives a steady, fixed income, no matter how small; so that, to bestow such posts beforehand, is to secure an army of hearts, heads, and hands absolutely devoted to the triumph of the programme with which their interests, from the top to the bottom of the social ladder, are indissolubly bound up. The departments in which partial elections are to be held are those in which the Imperialist Committee is hardest at work; and as the sentiment of the country (as far as one can judge of it in a country like this, where speech is habitually fettered by whatever party happens to be in power, because, here, words are so apt to pass into deeds), has never ceased to be strongly Imperialist, it is probable that the number of Imperialist deputies in the Legislative Assembly will ere long be considerably increased. A recent letter of Marshal Canrobert to Prince Murat is exciting much attention just now; the keen eyes of political opponents, "reading between the lines," discovering, as they think, a desire on his part to secure the post of President, should anything happen to the present Chief of the Executive (whom he merely alludes to as "my illustrious brother in arms and friend") and foreseeing a probable "Monck" in the gallant old soldier whose devotion to the Napoleons is well known, and whose political friends have publicly declared it to be his duty to keep free of all political engagements, and *ready for all the eventualities which may be in store for a Marshal of France.*" Meantime, the Imperialist journals take care to keep the public well informed of the progress of every kind made by the Prince Imperial in his studies; of the high opinion entertained of him by his instructors, civil and military, of his good qualities, &c., &c.; and of the respect and sympathy testified towards him and the Empress Eugenie by the Sovereign Royal Family of England, and by the Royal and Imperial personages who visit England.

FLOODS.

The flooding of the cellars of houses near the Seine, which is causing some anxiety and much inconvenience just now, is but a trifle compared with the broad floodings of various country districts, in France and elsewhere, due to the melting of the prodigious quantity of snow that fell over Europe at the end of the year from which we have just emerged, and the great rainfall of the present month. The great questions of the preservation of countries and crops from the equally dangerous extremes of flooding and drought, are being carefully studied by men of science, farmers, and philanthropists, but hitherto without any marked success; meteorology being one of the branches of science in which human research makes least progress, and the indications arrived at being particularly difficult to put into practice, as the arrangements needed to improve the present unsatisfactory state of things usually require to be put into execution all over the country, and the present mode of living and working render it impossible to achieve ends which require a general application of the principle of co-operation. A committee which has recently been busy with the collection of data respecting the influence of woods on rainfall, has excited some interest, the conclusion of the committee being of an affirmative character. Vaillant and other observers have declared that forests do not influence the rainfall of a locality. While Becquerel, Mathieu, and other investigators assert the contrary; experiments made during the first six months of last year by MM. Fautrat and Sartiaux confirm the latter theory. Practically, there was an excess of 15·5 millimetres of rain during the six months in favour of forests as against the open country; and the hygrometrical condition, or saturation-point of the atmosphere was also 1·3 per cent. higher in favour of the forest. Their conclusion is, therefore, that bare cultivated ground receives less rain than woodland, other conditions being equal.

THE ANNUAL BALLS OF THE GUILDS.

The old institutions of Guilds and Corporations, long since abolished, still remain verdant in the customs to which they gave rise; the societies for mutual help, and the annual ball in support of those societies, being still perpetuated among the members of the various trades and petty professions. The annual balls of the washerwomen, carpenters, hairdressers, actors, musicians, &c., of this capital, have often been alluded to in these letters. That of "*Les Gens de Maison*, that is to say, of "Upper Servants," has just taken place; that of "The Association of Goldsmiths and Jewellers of Paris" will take place to-morrow night. The latter, being the affair of the *masters* of the trade, many of whom are very rich, will be a grand celebration, that will take place in the splendid rooms of the Grand Hotel, with every sort of gay accompaniment, and an orchestra led by Desgranges, conductor of the State-balls at the Elysée; the ladies, of course, being admirably dressed and decked out with magnificent jewels, lent them by their husbands in honour of a fête, which, like the other balls of corporations of a humbler description, will unite a charitable purpose with amusement and "show-off." But all these "corporation" festivities, the lowest as well as the highest, even down to the Washerwomen's and Carpenters' ball, which may be regarded as the humblest of all (the two are always combined, their patron saint, Saint Joseph, being the same, so that the two fall on the same day), are perfectly well managed, well conducted, effectively and tastefully got up; the people who attend them, in their dress, manner, and comportment, affording an excellent demonstration of that wonderful sense of *fitness* and *form* in which the French people, and emphatically the people of Paris, are so incontestably superior to all others. No foreign stranger, supposing a stranger to find his way into one of these festive gatherings would ever guess, from the appearance and manners of the guests, just the humble position occupied by them in the social scale; but no stranger could thus get into these gatherings, which have their regular president and stewards, and to which no one can obtain admission without a ticket, which is only delivered to parties known to the members of the society which gives the ball.

Some of the great shops are also beginning to give an annual *fête* to their *employés* of both sexes. That wonderful "novelty shop," called *Le bon Marché*, which has "aggrandized" itself so many times that it now threatens to absorb the whole of the quarter in which it stands, has just given a grand *fête* to the whole of its *personnel*, their friends, and the friends of the owners of this vast establishment who have already, with their system of low prices, amassed a colossal fortune. At 10 o'clock, it seems, the doors of the establishment were closed; the army of clerks and shop-girls surpassed themselves in the speed with which everything at their several counters was cleared away; and an army of upholsterers being ready with hangings, lustres, and all the usual items of Parisian ornamentation, the place was transformed into a splendid suite of ballrooms, boudoirs, supper-room, buffets, and vestiaries, almost in the twinkling of an eye. By 11 o'clock everything was ready for the guests; the people of the establishment, all dressed out in the last style of fashion, were back in the establishment, gay, alert, smiling, and in the highest possible spirits, ready to receive their friends and do their part in ensuring the success of the entertainment, which, it is needless to add, passed off in brilliant style. Six thousand people were present at this *fête*, just the number who were at last Tuesday's State ball, at the Elysée. The *coup d'œil* of the ball-room was "fairy-like;" the display of toilets and hair-dressing, all that could be desired; the music perfection; the supper worthy of Lucullus, and the dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit until 7 o'clock next morning. But so admirably was everything managed that all traces of these festive proceedings were removed with a celerity equal to that with which the preparations for them had been effected; and the great establishment opened its doors as usual, about half-past 8 o'clock, with goods displayed, as usual, at every counter, and the army of *employés* in their places, as usual, ready for customers, though no doubt they must have "swallowed" a vast deal of incipient gaping, and have offered a deal of stern resistance to the closing of eyelids before their dismissal to the nightly slumbers of which they must have been terribly in need before the return of the hour for "shutting-up."

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

The American colony here, to which "Galignani" has now sacrificed his English customers all over Europe, swamping the columns of the *Messenger* with American news, has taken to giving dinners, balls, and *soirées*, on a scale commensurate with the greatness of the Great Republic, the passion of whose children for Courts, titles, and all other elements of old-world grandeur is on the same scale as everything else in their extensive country; and has also taken to having these entertainments recounted in the perverted journal referred to with a prolixity of detail less welcome to English readers than to the members of that go-ahead and freely spending colony. Whenever any "distinguished American" comes to Paris, or goes away from it, we old subscribers to the aforesaid print, are made sensibly aware of the inferiority of our present position in the estimation of Paris by the filling of column after column of the same with details of the proceedings, the *menu* of the feast, and the speeches made. One of the grandest of these complimentary gatherings that have yet taken place is the farewell banquet just given by the Washington Club of this city to Colonel Hoffman, First Secretary of Legation here, just transferred to the same post in London. The dinner, which was very fine, was given at Véfour's famous restaurant in the Palais Royal. The toasts were numerous and enthusiastic, and the approaching International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia, in honour of the completion of its first hundred years of existence by "The Great Republic," figured largely in the speeches. This dinner is, I believe, the first yet given by Americans, usually so gallant in their attentions to ladies, from which the members of the superior sex have been ungallantly excluded.

FEBRUARY 5.

M. WALLON'S AMENDMENT.

The establishment of the Republic by a majority of one in the vote on the amendment of M. Wallon, to the constitutional bill for giving a more definite colour to the present interregnum, has taken everybody by surprise, the author of the amendment (who is not a Republican, but who wished to strengthen the hands of the present Executive) perhaps being the most surprised of all. The Legitimists deplore this result; their comment on the occurrence being to the effect that the establishment of the Republic being always followed by the arrival of the Empire, to set up a Republic is to ensure the return of the Empire at no distant date. The Imperialists are of the same opinion, and their journals are declaring, what everybody knows, that the definitive form of government to be adopted by the French nation cannot be decided by a majority of the votes of the Assembly, even though of a larger majority than that so oddly constituted by the *one* vote in question; that the appeal to the country will have to be made, sooner or later, and that it is not the Republic which will then be produced from the electoral urn.

The certainty that no party is strong enough even to attempt a *coup d'état*, and that, consequently, things are likely to go on, for some time longer, very much as they are doing at present, enables everybody here to sleep quietly, even though his dreams may suggest uneasy forebodings of "rocks ahead." Dress, ornamentation, amusement, are the order of the day, every one is giving a *fête*, or going to one.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The Museum of Natural History at the Garden of Plants has just had "a sensation." On the 15th of January, 1870, a naturalist named Margelidet, wishing to test the accuracy of the stories told of the power of toads to live without food or air, enclosed a toad in a stone, which he had hollowed out for its reception, filled up the hole, and placed the stone with its unhappy little prisoner hermetically shut up within it, in a cupboard. Five years having passed since the toad was shut up, M. Margelidet brought the stone the other day to the Museum, and solemnly opened it in presence of the professors, when the toad was found alive, and seemingly rather sleepy and torpid, but otherwise not apparently the worse for its incarceration.

THE BELGIUM ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The Court of contented and thriving little Belgium is holding high festival for the marriage of the Princess Louise, King Leopold's eldest daughter. The Prince of Wales, the Duke d'Aumale, and various others of the princely relatives of the Princess, have gone to Brussels to take part in the rejoicings. Balls and banquets of the most splendid character are, of course, being given in honour of the event, and King Leopold insists on quartering all his princely guests in his palace, none of them being allowed to seek quarters in any Brussels equivalent of "Claridge's." It was hoped that the King would allow the civil marriage of his daughter with Prince Philip of Saxony to take place in the Hotel de Ville; but as that would have necessitated the performance of the religious marriage in the Cathedral of Saint Gudule, the King prudently overruled the idea, as he would have been compelled, by old custom, to give an entire new set of robes and vestments to the clergy of the Cathedral; and to do this would have cost him 100,000 francs. So the whole of the marriage ceremonies, civil and religious, were performed in the Royal Palace. The King from the same reluctance to see his Parliament squabbling over any demand on his part for money, which decided him not to let the Princess Louise be married at the Hotel de Ville, has refrained from asking for any dotation for his daughter. He will give her what he can out of his own savings, and the young couple will get on as well as they can on a comparatively modest allowance. The bride's *trousseau*, however, is splendid enough to satisfy all exigences. The wedding-dress is of the richest white satin, low-necked, with short sleeves in accordance with the etiquette always observed at Royal marriages; the train, very long, is trimmed with exquisite Brussels lace and embroidered in silver. The *tablier*, entirely of lace, is particularly admired, being trimmed on each side with crape lisse embroidered in silver, the same trimming being repeated on the corsage. The entire dress is covered with a magnificent veil of Brussels lace, which reaches from the head to the extremity of the train. Tufts of real orange blossoms, put on at the moment of the ceremony, completed the ornamentation of this splendid dress. The *trousseau* contains between thirty and forty other dresses, as elegant in their way as the wedding-dress; and each walking costume has its own special bonnet, parasol, &c. The wisdom of making so large a provision of dresses, when "fashions" are so constantly changing, is certainly open to question—even so exalted a creature as a queen or a princess looking "dowdy" in a dress of the richest materials if the "cut" of their toggery has "gone out of fashion." At the ball of the 2nd instant the pretty bride wore an exquisite blue dress striped with silver and trimmed with forget-me-nots. Paris, also, has had two or three grand marriages this week; and one artist wedding—that of a daughter of Offenbach, the favourite composer of buffo operettas, to M. Sournal, partner in the establishment of a stock-broker of this city. The desire to attend this wedding was so extraordinary that seats were occupied as early at 10 o'clock; and before noon there was no longer an inch of standing room unoccupied in the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette. Faure, the first of living tenors, since the star of Mario began to wane, sang two pieces during the mass; the "O fons pietatis," of Haydn, and an "O Salutaris" of his own composition; while M. Duchesne sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" with great feeling and expression. The entire theatrical, musical, artistic, and literary worlds of Paris may be said to have been crammed into the church on this occasion; and when, according to custom, the young bridal pair, after the ceremony, received the congratulations of their friends in the vestry-room, the company were fully an hour in filing off before them with bows, smiles, and expressions of good wishes.

THE PARIS OBSERVATORY.

M. Leverrier, the exceptionally disagreeable and unpopular Director of the Paris Observatory, whom the other astronomers of that establishment contrived to get rid of under the Empire, but who contrived to get himself restored to his former post by M. Thiers, has just issued an *ukaz*, informing the world that the "*soirées of the Observatory*" are about to be resumed. To obtain the right of attending these *soirées*, one must be a member of an "Association for the Promotion of Science in France," invented and managed by M. Leverrier, the subscription to which is ten francs a year; in other words, one must put that sum yearly into the bag of which the director holds the strings. It would be possible, and easy, to make these soirées both interesting and delightful, by an agreeable programme, and the privilege of seeing some of the wonders of the sky above us through the noble instruments of the establishment. But, under the auspices of the gentleman referred to, the meetings are so far the reverse of what they might be, that they are generally voted a bore by those who have attended them. The hall in which these gatherings occur is utterly unfit for such a purpose. Very few of the occupants of the uncomfortable wooden benches with which it is filled can hear a word of the scientific discourses the delivery of which occupies the first part of the evening, and fewer still can see the diagrams and practical illustrations that accompany their delivery. The hall is badly warmed, full of violent icy draughts that sweep up the great stone staircase of this fireproof building, and come in upon the assembly like blasts from the polar regions. Were the hall comfortably furnished, warmed, and of a form allowing all present to see and hear what is going on upon the little platform of the "orators," the meetings would be well worth attending; but such is very far from being the case. The second part of the evening's programme always consists of the famous "Visit to the great telescopes, placed at the disposal of the members of the association," to whose treacherous seductiveness the "association" owes nearly the whole of its members, and to the fallaciousness of which it owes it to see so few of the latter renew their subscriptions for a second year. The rooms above, in which the magnificent telescopes are placed, are left open, and are regularly rushed into by the members, in the vain hope of getting a peep at some skyey marvel. But the great brazen monsters are left without their keepers; and it is impossible for the uninitiated public to do anything with them. People clamber up and look into the great tubes, but see nothing, and go away disappointed and angry. Even when something specially interesting being on the celestial *tapis* for the moment, some of the instruments are brought downstairs, and placed on the fine terrace that overlooks the Observatory-Garden, no one can get a glimpse of whatever may be the astronomic spectacle of the moment, because none of the astronomers, nor even their aids, are there to work them. But such is the natural fascination exercised by the sky, the science which explains it, and the instruments which demonstrate the truth of astronomic statements, that any Observatory, by taking up and honestly carrying out the programme which, at the Paris Observatory, is only "a deception and a snare," might make such *soirées* a source of ample gain for scientific purposes, and, at the same time, an excellent vehicle for the dissemination of knowledge in the most interesting, ennobling, and suggestive department of human thought.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 12.

THE BALL IN THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Madame de MacMahon carried her point at last, and the great public ball, got up by her in aid of the poor of the capital, in the new opera-house, came off with great *éclat* on Sunday evening. The applications for tickets having been far in excess of the capacities of the theatre, which are very little larger than those of the old one, the managers of the affair could afford to be "particular" on the score of admission, and no doubtful individuals were allowed to get in, consequently the "respectables" present, finding they had no uncomfortable encounters to dread, gradually quitted the boxes in which they had established themselves and took part in the dancing. The spectacle presented by the interior of the building, converted into a ballroom, lit up brilliantly, and filled with elegantly-dressed women, sparkling with jewels, the men in evening dress or in uniform, was extremely beautiful. The buffets were well supplied and constantly besieged; and every one of the fashionable restaurants had had their private rooms engaged for 4 o'clock "suppers" ten days beforehand. The amount cleared for charity has not yet been announced; but it must have been considerable, curiosity coming largely into play on such occasions, and exercising a marked influence on the elasticity of purse-strings. Strauss, second of the name, conducted the orchestra, which covered itself with glory by the spirit with which it performed its task of infusing life and animation into the throngs of dancers. The numerous accidents, many of them serious, which have resulted from the insensate attempt to dance in long trailing dresses, have led to the adoption of an expedient intended to obviate this difficulty, and consisting of a new kind of clasp, either ornamental or plain, and covered with a bunch of flowers, which is placed at the side of the waist of ball-dresses, and with the aid of which each saltatory fair one can easily loop up her train when about to take her place in the dance, letting it down again with equal ease when she has finished her quadrille or cotillon. Strauss, who is only in his element when leading the inspiriting strains which keep some thousands of dancers in movement, becomes gradually more and more excited as he goes on. He breaks bow after bow with his frantic scrapings of his violin, and his well-known white cravat, which, at the beginning of a ball, shows an irreproachable tie under the middle of his chin, begins to execute a movement of rotation round his neck, so that his friends declare they can always tell the hour without looking at their watch, and merely by seeing where the tie of his cravat has arrived on its way round his neck. When the tie is seen under his right ear, it is about half-past one; when it reaches the middle of his back, it is half-past two; by half-past three it has reached the left ear, and the final galop may be usually regarded as imminent.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

That the gigantic work of tunnelling the Channel between France and England will be attempted seems certain. Conventions for a preliminary trial of 500 yards from the shore, on each side, have been signed by the French Minister of Public Works, and M. Michel Chevalier as the representative of the French Company formed for carrying out the work; and the task of building an experimental piece of the tunnel will be proceeded with this spring under the following engagements:—The company undertakes to expend, within five years at farthest, on French territory a sum of not less than £80,000, in preliminary investigations, experiments, &c. At the end of the five years they will have the right of abandoning or retaining the concession made to them, and will have to come to an understanding with the English company, furnished with the necessary powers to ensure the construction and the working of the proposed tunnel. The period allowed for the construction of the tunnel is fixed at twenty years; and the period for which the concession will be granted is to be ninety-nine years from the opening of the tunnel. The French Government pledges itself to authorise no other tunnel between France and England for a period of thirty years from the opening; so that the company will have a monopoly of thirty years; a very short time in which to get back the twenty millions sterling which this colossal undertaking is expected to cost, besides providing the necessary outlay for keeping in repair and working, even should the outlay be kept to the twenty millions of the estimates which, in the opinion of many able men, will be far exceeded by the actual execution of the project. The English company has also been formed; and preliminary works are to be begun on both shores, to test the possibility of the undertaking, and the existence of the bed of chalk which is believed to extend the whole way between the two shores, and through which it is proposed to bore the tunnel. The chief engineers of the work are to be Sir John Hawkshaw, on the English side; and on the French side, M. Lavally, the general contractor of the Suez Canal.

GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi has visited the King, who received him with open arms, and talked with him for an hour about his plans. He has established himself in a suburban villa, a modest little place with a small garden, near to one of the royal country seats. Victor Emmanuel was intending to return his visit there, without any ceremony, and as one country gentleman would call on another. It will be a great blessing for Italy if Garibaldi, so deeply and deservedly beloved by the Italians, should prove to have renounced his opposition to the Government of the country, and should thus no longer give the weight of his great name to the policy of conspiracy and revolution which has ceased to have any legitimate object and any true motive for existence, now that Italy is at last, and with the aid of the King, delivered from foreign domination, from domestic tyranny, placed in possession of her autonomy, and provided with the mechanism of constitutional government, which, if properly worked, secures the gradual adoption of whatever measures are desired by the majority of the people.

THE WATER-CARRIERS OF PARIS.

The water-carriers of Rome are probably as little pleased with Garibaldi's scheme for supplying Rome with an abundance of wholesome water, as were their brethren here when Baron Haussmann ruined their trade by sending water-pipes all over the town and introducing them into the various stories of Paris houses. The water-carriers of Paris have always come from Auvergne, and the sellers of chestnuts are from the same locality. They are strong, muscular, rather heavy men of small size, but accustomed to climb their native mountains, and contentedly pounding their way up and down the countless stairs of Paris houses with an immense metal bucket on each shoulder, filled from the barrel they trundled on a hand-cart from house to house. They are usually an odd mixture of stupidity and cunning, ignorance and sharpness, and are much looked down upon by the people of this town.

FEBRUARY 19.

DUMAS THE YOUNGER.

Since the "sensation" of the admission of Dumas the Younger to a seat among the immortals—an honour conferred on him by the occupants of the famous *fauteuils* from a sort of remorseful repentance at not having admitted Dumas the Elder to a place in their midst—we have had that of the trial of M. Paul de Cassagnac, the well-known editor of the *Imperialist Pays*, in the suit brought against him and his journal by General de Wimpffen, who accused him of slander. The admission of Dumas gave rise to a variety of retrospective anecdotes, reminiscences, and descriptions of people more or less well known—a sort of spicy hashing-up of names and reputations, which the Parisian palate particularly delights in, and which have served to show, what was pretty well known before, viz., that the heaviest of the immortals, those who have gained their seats by the production of great volumes of history, for instance, hold the lighter branches of literature and art in great contempt. A new member, we are told, having requested M. Guizot to give him the benefit of his counsels as to the course he should pursue towards his new brethren, the grave historian sententiously replied:—"There are three very distinct groups in the Academy. There are the writers of serious and solid erudition composing the group, which I frequent; there are the political writers, a group to be avoided; and there are the gipsies of literature, the romancers, and play-wrights, including Victor Hugo, Angier, Sandeau, Janin, Sainte-Beuve, Legouvé, and others of similar kidney. You should especially avoid having anything to do with that group of literary mountebanks." On another occasion, the old ex-statesman remarked to a friend—"I was dining at the house of ——— a few days ago, and happened to be seated next to a person, a composer, whom I found, to my surprise, not uninteresting. What was his name? I don't quite remember—but it is a name that is not unknown. Stop a moment; whatever was it? Ah, yes; I now remember—it was Meyerbeer. I assure you he struck me as being superior to his class." The rest of the group of heavy respectabilities to which M. Guizot belonged, share the same serene sense of superiority to their more popular colleagues, whose lease of "immortality," as far as hold on the interests and remembrance of the outside world is concerned, is likely to be very much longer than theirs.

GENERAL DE WIMPFFEN.

The principal interest of the De Wimpffen-Cassagnac trial was due to the expectation that a fresh batch of personalities would crop up during the pleadings, in regard to the events of the late war in which De Wimpffen figured so conspicuously and disastrously. Nor was the public expectation disappointed. M. Jules Favre, the General's counsel, exalted his client to the skies, declared his services to have been "magnificent," and raked up all the calumnies that have been heaped by a noisy section of the French people on the memory of the late Emperor. M. de Cassagnac presented his own defence, a masterpiece of statistics, of forensic eloquence, and of what is denominated here "the sacred fire"—that is to say, of the warmth, feeling, and emotional earnestness that electrifies an audience. All the journals devote much space to a consideration of the trial, which resulted in the entire acquittal of M. de Cassagnac on every one of the twenty counts of General de Wimpffen's indictment; and all, with the exception of the extreme Republican and Radical papers, agree in admitting that the verdict constitutes a solemn exculpation of the motives and act of the Emperor in hoisting the white flag. "Never," says the Republican *Liberté*, "was there an occasion upon which the mission of a French jury assumed a higher and more solemn import. In this grave affair it was truly the veritable Council of Inquiry passing judgment, in the name of the public conscience, on the most painful occurrence in our history. Was the event of Sedan more than a disaster, more than a catastrophe? Was it a disgrace? Party-spirit of the most unhealthy character, long excited by the national anguish, had made a kind of legend in which to popularise hatred of the conquered and insult to the unfortunate. Marshal de MacMahon, wounded at Sedan, had commenced the work of justice by a noble attempt to relieve his Sovereign from responsibility, declaring that in his place he would have done the same. That declaration was decisive. It was made at the bitterest moment of odious recrimination, when M. Thiers was President of the Republic, and at a time when it seemed useful to dishonour the Emperor, in order to render the Empire impossible."

The *Patrie*, after remarking that the suit was at first merely one of simple libel, goes on to say:—"The case soon changed its character, and assumed an unexpected importance, as Sedan itself was brought into Court. On that point there can be no doubt; for M. Jules Favre had already said to the Judges of the Tribunal, 'You have to write a page of national history.' The First Judge, after a lucid exposition of the arguments, also spoke of a 'page of history.' In fine, the affair of Sedan was thoroughly discussed in its most technical details, by the generals and other officers who came to narrate, point by point, and hour by hour, what they had done and what they had seen. We are not partial to trials of this kind, and we saw with more pain than satisfaction those cruel recollections and deep afflictions revived. But the pleadings have been heard, judgment has been pronounced, and we must confess that the upshot redounds altogether to the glory of the army, and to the honour of the generals and of the Emperor."

The Imperialist organs are naturally jubilant, though more moderate than might have been expected in the expression of their satisfaction. The *Ordre*, after affirming that "the great trial, which terminated on Monday evening, before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, was more than a political matter, being really an historical one," reproduces the late Emperor's letter to the army, explaining why he had displayed the white flag,—namely, to save the lives of his soldiers, doomed, but for his decision, to a destruction as inevitable as it would have been useless.

The *Pays* is somewhat more eager in its language, as befits the expression of its satisfaction at the acquittal of its chief editor, and winds up its comments on the event as follows:—"The questions submitted to the jury were indeed formidable, since they were to determine whether we were guilty in throwing on General de Wimpffen the entire responsibility of the capitulation of Sedan, hitherto falsely attributed to Napoleon III., and whether we were guilty of defamation in affirming that the said general had betrayed his Emperor by persecuting him, after his defeat, with the most odious ingratitude. Of all the remaining questions we say nothing, as we regard them as having no importance whatever. To all these questions the jury of the Seine answered—No. The most illustrious generals of the French army came forward on this occasion to establish the truth, so long outraged, to mete out strict justice to that ignoble version of the event of Sedan which sought to represent our beloved Sovereign as a coward and a bad citizen. 'The man of Sedan' hereafter is another; it is that officer of sinister look, whom the Republic welcomed with open arms, and picked up, as it is in the habit of doing with other waifs and strays of shipwrecked reputation and ruined glory." M. de Cassagnac, who, in his varied career, has been lawyer, barrister, author, soldier, diplomatist, prefect, &c., was with the Emperor at Sedan, was close beside him under the fire of the enemy, and in the terrible moments of his decision to sacrifice himself for the salvation of his soldiers. It was he whose arm assisted him, broken down with grief and illness, and sobbing violently, into the open carriage, which took him from Sedan to the German quarters, and he described these experiences rapidly, vividly, with a clearness and decision that carried the feelings of the auditory with him. Among other personal details brought out in his rapid recapitulation, was a melancholy picture of the Emperor, refusing to screen himself but, on the contrary, seeming to court death in the most exposed localities, and sharing the fatigue and hardships of the time, though suffering so terribly from his terrible malady, that he was fain, at times, to throw his arms round a tree, to support himself under the frightful spasms of pain brought on by the movement of fatigue of a campaign he was so little fitted to take part in. Few pages of the chequered book of human life offer situations so strangely and violently contrasted as those presented by the career of the singular man so intimately connected with the greatest prosperity and the greatest reverses of the excitable and sensitive people over whom he reigned.

As for General de Wimpffen, whose course in the late melancholy events has now been "tried" and so emphatically "found wanting," the costs of the trial—happily for him, not very considerable in a French Court of Assizes—will amount to about £240.

NEW SOUTH WALES SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The approaching anniversary of this praiseworthy society is happily preceded by the Agricultural Exhibition, with the usual influx of country visitors and breeders and owners of stock of every form or description. The widespread success which has attended the operations of this society is now universally admitted; but unhappily the sphere of its operations has, through limit of means, been painfully curtailed and prevented from extension to the length that calls for them throughout this vast colony. So far as the support from the citizens of Sydney is concerned, the society has little reason to complain; but it is much to be lamented that the class of people whose interests are far more concerned and affected by the saving arm of the institution have—either from want of knowledge of its existence or usefulness, or from indifference—as yet rendered but meagre aid to the cause. To them, then, an appeal by its labourers is well becoming on this occasion; and that in order that no reason on the score of ignorance as to its good service can exist, it is proposed to briefly allude to the nature of subjects that have called for attention and to refer to the cases disposed of. It is to be hoped that stock-breeders and owners will readily see how fruitful to the success of their occupation has been the watchful eye of the society in protecting stock travelling upon the railways from the inhuman treatment to which they were heretofore subjected, it being notorious that cattle and sheep were cooped up in railway trucks or pens for days and days without either food or water. It is equally a matter of notoriety that other stock have undergone perhaps a longer term of privation in the exhausting journey over the barren Blue Mountains, or the pastureless range between Sydney and the feeding grounds, over either of which they had of necessity to travel. It is equally undeniable that it is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance, that these wretched beasts have been penned up in paddocks or yards without food or water for days, amounting almost to weeks, awaiting the pith iron of the butcher. True is it also, as proved by the cases pursued by this society, that even their miseries were not then to end, for the brutal boathook treatment that awaited them in the pens had yet to follow. Surely if the feeling of humanity is not to reach or touch the hearts of those who have bred these beasts, the knowledge of the consequence as a matter of quality of food should invite their attention. Surely, few of them can fail to see how much to their interests it is that the controlling power of the society should be supported by their contributions. At the principal steam companies' wharfs of the city the visitor will observe a printed caution of the society on the subject of calves and other animals imported from neighbouring coast towns. Experience has taught the society that the wretched calves, dragged from the mothers' sides as soon as able to walk, are driven or carted to the port, shipped in scores to this city, and penned on the wharfs, and there kept without food or water for days, and, as proved by a late case, for weeks sometimes to linger in misery and die. Disregarding the better feelings which should weigh with the public, thought should be given to the fitness of such animals (should they survive such treatment) as articles of food. The saleyards for produce have not been without occasion for attention; the records of this society tell of such treatment of pigs and calves as to make the blood of any right-thinking or feeling member of the community boil with indignation. The neglect of owners to supply necessary sustenance was as notorious, and it is feared still is too common, but the acme of brutality was reached here in the needless flaying of stock (after purchase) by the knife of their new owners for the purpose of more ready identification when required! Few would be found to believe that brutes could be found, who would with butchers' knives cut slices of flesh from the sides of living animals. The principal salesmen now welcome the officers of the society to their yards in the hope of suppressing such brutality. Should it call for much supplication to induce producers to aid the institution in these its efforts? It is fervently hoped not. Lest it should be thought by specially alluding to these cases, that attention has been given to municipal or suburban cases only, it may be well to add that few even of the most distant outlying towns have been without its watchfulness. The success which has attended the suppression of the over-driving or ill-supporting the coach stock used in the interior is a matter of great congratulation for the society and the country at large, and the ready response and assistance rendered by the Government of the colony in this respect has been deservedly appreciated. It is due to the Minister lately in charge of that branch of the Government to record that every representation on the subject of insufficient appointments of mail contracts has been promptly recognised and amendments effected. To the travelling portion of the community an appeal may well be made, if on this score only.

The next passage in the eventful career of this society is their attention to the amelioration of the omnibus traffic of the city and suburbs. Helped confessedly as they have been by the establishment of companies, there can be little room to doubt the vast improvement in the condition and style of the horses used since the foundation of the society, and the untiring vigilance of its inspector. The bare fact of the managers of the companies inviting this officer, as they cordially do to an *ad libitum* inspection of these establishments, points conclusively to the fruitfulness of his services. It need hardly be said that those of an additional officer for this purpose alone are not only desirable but necessary. It would call for too much space in your journal to enter into special notice of other equally important subjects that have engaged the institution; and this article may be fitly concluded with a crude statement of its operations, generally aided in many cases by the police, whose services have to be acknowledged.

First Annual Report—Investigations 520, complaints 300, cautions 318; subsequent eight months—investigations 154, complaints 100, cautions 303: total 1691. First annual report—Prosecutions 159; subsequent eight months—prosecutions 29; total 196. First annual report—Convictions 150; subsequent eight months—convictions 19; police convictions 40: total 209.

Surely such a record as this must commend the cause to a humane public; and in view of the vast benefits which our visitors from the country or seaboard must derive from the quiet but telling exertions of this unpretentious society, it cannot be possible that an appeal to them for their contributions, either by becoming members or donors, will be in vain. No plea can be well made of inability on the score of subscription, for the poor man's pittance is accepted in furtherance of the cause as readily as the rich man's cheque, *the annual subscription of any sum constituting membership.*

A.

REVIEWS.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES: *an address delivered before the Members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, with notes and additions, by* JAMES POWELL.

It has been often said that one of the most odious sights to an Englishman is the face of the tax-gatherer. Judging from the universal odium which attached to the occupation of the Roman *publicani*, we need not confine this prejudice to Englishmen. No fiscal policy can ever make tax-paying a pleasant operation; and as long as taxes have to be paid—and that will be as long as society lasts—John Bull and all his American and Australian cousins will be sure to exercise their proverbial right of grumbling. In our case, as stated in this pamphlet by Mr. James Powell, we confess that the grumbling is emphatic and not without cause. During the last five years we have raised in this colony altogether about six millions in taxation, and for no less than four and three-quarter millions of this sum we have gone to the Customs. Our merchants and traders have therefore ample reason to justify them in specially discussing our Customs laws and regulations, for they not only pay their share of this indirect taxation as consumers, but they are harassed and controlled and in a hundred ways interfered with in their business as agents of the trade of the country for three-fourths of our entire taxation. We have recently given up ad valorem charges to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million, but we are still depending on the Customs for two-thirds of our proper revenue, and therefore our Chamber of Commerce has a legitimate *locus standi* in connecting its name with the pamphlet before us. Nobody proposes to supersede our Customs by a complete system of direct taxation; society will probably always prefer as much as possible to conceal the hand which takes the people's money, even for the purposes of legitimate government. But the very reason which recommends indirect taxation also demands that those who have personally to deal with the tax-gatherer should be made to feel the inconvenience as little as possible. The principles assumed by Mr. Powell are, "that wherever the regulations of the Customs are in opposition to the freedom of trading, such regulations should be amended; and that the revenue should bear, in all cases, the charges of its own collection and protection." These two principles may be accepted as fundamental, and as fairly covering the whole case. Do our present laws and regulations transgress these principles? The chief part of the pamphlet consists of evidence on this point. Our trade and revenue have increased sevenfold, and two new colonies have been separated from us since 1845, yet we are still shackled by the Customs Act of that year; an Act which is here pronounced to be, in the present state of our commerce, "an impracticable, worn-out, and useless measure," "vexatious, expensive, and obstructive." The Collector of Customs in Sydney is virtually prosecutor and judge in all cases of seizure, because, on appeal to the Colonial Treasurer, the papers are returned to the Collector, who adds new charges and suspicions against the accused, without opportunity being afforded for reply. A share of the forfeitures is, in some cases, given to the Customs officials as a stimulus to vigilance, but often as a strong temptation to undue rigour, if not extortion. One clause in the Act, which provides that all penalties and forfeitures shall be sued for openly in a Court of Record, has become a dead letter. The payment of fees to the officials by merchants and shippers—fees, some of which are authorized and others only tolerated—procures immunity from many forms and restrictions which are rigorously adhered to when no such fees are forthcoming. The requirement of a cargo-book for every coasting vessel is a ridiculous and unnecessary restriction on commerce, capable of being evaded on payment of a fee, but also capable of being made a terrible instrument of extortion. For all coasting steamers, and vessels in the coal trade, quarterly *transires* might be granted without danger to the revenue. The hours of business are unnecessarily limited, and *overtime* charges are imposed in every possible way, to the serious injury of trade. Holidays are multiplied beyond the number provided by law, and the whole commerce of the colony is often compelled to stand still because a Parliamentary election is taking place in Sydney, or for other local and temporary causes. Changes of Government invariably lead to the issue of new regulations, creating uncertainty and vexation. The system of drawbacks which Victoria is now so vigorously pushing forward, is regarded by our Customs authorities with suspicion; and one of them recently declared in evidence "that he had succeeded in reducing the drawback system to its proper limits"—as if it could have any other proper limits than the ranging exigencies of trade, for whose benefit alone it exists. Our merchants have to pay cash before goods can be removed from bond; but when they reship, the drawback money is retained for six or eight weeks. Trade with our own seaports and inland towns is being driven from Sydney by the absurd regulations against transhipment coastwise. Here is an example:—

"I import from London, for delivery at Newcastle, say one hundred cases of geneva, and I desire to send them to Newcastle forthwith. I must first pass an entry and give bond for the warehousing in Sydney, and then, after examination, I must pass an export entry, and give another bond for delivery at Newcastle. I am not allowed to tranship coastwise. My friends in Newcastle complain very much about the expense and delay, but that is useless; therefore my friends now import their wines and spirits in ships to Melbourne, and instruct their agents to ship their goods for Newcastle by the vessels of the Melbourne Steam-packet Company, so that *they* are put on board in Melbourne and landed at Newcastle without any of the vexatious complications insisted upon in Sydney. The freight is lost to Sydney, the business is lost to Sydney, but the regulations must be maintained."

Another complaint against these regulations is, that they do not admit of remeasurement after goods have been placed in bond; merchants have to pay duty on the full quantity bonded, no matter what breakages may have taken place in the warehouse. It is also a ground of complaint that stock is taken only once in three years; "and the fact is admitted that packages may be abstracted from a bonded store, and a deficiency cannot be detected until after three years from the date of the importation of the goods."

Finally, the bill introduced in 1870, if ever enacted, will *only* "make confusion worse confounded," for it is simply a wholesale mutilation of the English Customs Act now in force at home. It appears that all legislation on the matter has been made to depend, not on the convenience of trade, but on the approbation of a Collector of Customs. Take the following evidence of this officer, given before the Commission of Inquiry in 1866:—

Question: Do you think that generally the department is as efficient as it might be?
Answer: Not in some respects.
Question: In what way?
Answer: The landing branch has never been up to my ideal.
Question: Will you point out in what way it could be rendered more efficient.
Answer: I proposed that a gentleman whom I had always found efficient, should be appointed second landing surveyor, but the Treasurer appointed a person in whom I had no confidence. I had a plan to reduce the expense to importers of discharging ships, and the expense to the Government also, and this I could have effected *if* a person had been appointed to superintend the landing branch in whom *I* had confidence. The gentleman appointed was one in whom I had no confidence, and *in consequence* I was prevented from establishing this new mode of discharging ships. In the meantime the gentleman who had been appointed instead of the one I recommended had given more satisfaction than I had expected, and I was quite prepared to recommend him to *Mr. Stell's* place *provided I was allowed to give him, as a colleague, the gentleman previously recommended.* I was quite prepared to take the one nominated by the Treasurer, contrary to my wishes, *provided my nominee were given to him as a colleague*, but the Treasurer retired from his promise and appointed one who had been previously reprimanded for misconduct. I have thus two landing surveyors *of whom I have reason to disapprove.*"

The force of absurdity could no further go! The head of the department cannot carry out certain reforms acknowledged to be desirable, unless he has the privilege of filling the department with his own nominees. The regulations are to be made for the *men*, not the men selected for the department. He will make his holes round or square, just as it may suit his convenience for the round or square pegs he may have within the limits of his own personal confidence and approval. Truly this is reason sufficient for obstructing reforms which are acknowledged to be necessary for the welfare of the public!!!

In our opinion, Mr. Powell has done good service to the colony by the publication of this pamphlet, of which the above is a brief *resumé*, and the Chamber of Commerce cannot do better than keep public opinion well informed, and public interest thoroughly alive on the subject of Customs Reform, until an Act shall be passed in harmony with the enlightened financial policy of modern statesmanship and capable of nursing, instead of repressing the commerce of our capital, so as to make Sydney what she has every natural facility for becoming—the great emporium of the Pacific and Southern seas.

Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ, contulit *Liber Baro Ferdinandus de Mueller, Ph. D., M.D., F.R.S., C.M.G.,* &c., &c., *vol. 8, p. 204, Melbourne Auctoritate Gubern. Colpniæ, Victoriæ, ex officina Joannis Ferres*, 1872-74.

BARON Mueller has made another valuable contribution to the cause of botanical science by the publication of the 8th volume of his "*Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ*." This work is now so well known to scientific men throughout Europe and America, that each succeeding volume is looked for with increasing interest, as being calculated to throw additional light on the marvels of Australian vegetation, and to assist the students of natural history by an improved system of classification. It is now nearly seventeen years ago since Baron Mueller commenced the "*Fragmenta*," under the auspices of Sir Henry Barkly and the Victorian Government, and from that time he has continued the useful labour of describing new and rare plants, of recording the properties and geographical range of species generally, and of arranging the various orders of our vegetable kingdom in their proper place. The publication of this work has done more for the development and extension of Australian botany than any work which has appeared since Robert Brown gave to the world his celebrated Prodomus, in the year 1810, and it has been the means of inducing many persons in different parts of the world to study with the deepest interest the species of plants which spread over the continent of Australia. The *Fragmenta* also has been most serviceable in the preparation of the *Flora Australiensis*, as may be seen by reference to the six volumes; and it will be found in examining the Baron's recent labours that he is now devoting himself to the consideration of those families which must shortly come under the review of Mr. Bentham, for the purpose of describing them in the 7th volume of the *Flora*, particularly the *Cyperaceæ* and the *Gramineæ*.

In the present volume of the *Fragmenta*, more than a hundred new plants are described, whilst several genera, characterised by new and rare features, have been added to those previously known. One of the new plants, *Cycas Normanbyana*, a splendid species rising sometimes to the height of twenty feet on the banks of the Burdekin, is illustrated by an elegant figure. This species is known amongst the Northern colonists by the name of "Curly Pine Palm," and it is allied to the palm-like *Macrozamia spiralis*, which is so common about Port Jackson, and is so well known for the drastic properties of its nuts. The order *Cycadeæ* has been already reviewed in the 6th volume of our *Flora*, but the recent investigations of the Baron will add considerably to the number of species indigenous in Australia, whilst it will show that, with the exception of *M. Perowskiana*, no plants of the order can be compared with that named in honour of the Marquis of Normanby, either in point of size or in the disposition of its branches. To the large genus *Acacia*, of which 293 species have been described in the *Flora*, the Baron has now added three more; whilst to *Acicalyptus* of the myrtaceæ he has given *A. Fullageri* from Lord Howe's Island; to *Adenanthos* of the Proteaceæ, *A. Detmoldi* from Blackwood River; to *Agrimonia*, *A. Eupatoria* from the basaltic mountains of New England; and to *Albizzia* of the Leguminosæ, *A. amœnissima*, a species allied to the beautiful *Pithecolobium pruinosum* from Hunter's River, Ash Island, Illawarra, &c. Baron Mueller proposed to unite these genera with *Acacia*, but Mr. Bentham objected that the arrangement could not be effected without returning to the Linnean genus *Mimosa*, which he deemed impracticable. Several species of the Ginger family are described in the present volume. Some of these are distinguished by the beauty of their flowers, and the medicinal and industrial properties of their rhizoms, whilst *Alpinia racemigera* from Rockingham Bay appears to be a plant hitherto unknown to horticulturists. To the species of tree fern already described the Baron has now added *Alsophila Woollsana*, from Herbert's River, named in honour of Dr. Woolls, of Richmond, and said to be an elegant fern, rising to the height of 14 feet. There has, hitherto, been much obscurity respecting the species of *Alsophila*. R. Brown knew only one species (*A. Australis*), whilst Sir William Hooker, from his inability to distinguish the species from the dried specimens forwarded to Europe, proposed to make them all varieties of one and the same. In his *Species Filicum* (vol. 1, p. 59), he mentions our common tree fern as "a rare species;" but, in his subsequent communications with botanists in Australia, he admitted the difficulty of describing the species, and left the arrangement of them to Baron Mueller. This the Baron has now done, and he shows most clearly that there are at least eight species of the genus in different parts of Australia. In addition to descriptions of *Alsophila*; we have also the minute *Trichomanes Vitiense*, *Lomaria Fullagri* from Lord Howe's Island, *Nothochlæna* Reynoldsii in Central Australia, *Schizæa* Forsteri, from Gympie, and a small species of *Selaginella* (*S. apus*), from the Macleay River. Amongst other new plants now enumerated, we may mention two species of *Alyxia*, from Lord Howe's Island; a plant of the salt-bush family (*Anisacantha Birchii*), from Bowen's Downs; three species of *Aster*, one of *Bæckia*, one of *Bertya*, one of *Commelyna*, three of *Conostylis*, two of *Corchorus*, several Orchids, two of *Goodenia*, one of *Grevillea*, three of *Hibiscus*, one of *Kentia*, one of *Polyoma*, two of *Prostanthera*, two of *Pultenæa*, one of *Ulmus*, one of *Weinmannia*, and others too numerous to be specified. Whilst therefore the learned Baron has done much service by bringing new species to light, he has also prepared the way for the consideration of those families, which are to be particularly described in the forthcoming volume of our *Flora*. Of the genus *Xerotes*, which, in the systematic arrangement, comes near to Juncææ, the author has considered no less than forty-six species. Four or five of these are new, and the rest, although previously known, are now reduced to their proper position in the genus. The study of the *Cyperaceæ* must have been attended with great difficulty, for many of the species are almost cosmopolitan, whilst others vary considerably in proportion to the soil and climate in which they appear. To give some idea of the Baron's labour in this order, it may be mentioned that specimens of the following genera appear to have been studied by him, viz., 6 of *Uncinia*, 2 of *Hypolytrum*, 69 of *Carex*, 98 of *Cyperus*, &c. Many species of Cyperaceæ have been discovered since the days of Brown, and in each of the genera now enumerated some new to science have been described; but the particular difficulty of the systematic botanist is the determination of those which are really indigenous. This can only be done by comparing specimens from all parts of the world, searching out all descriptions of previous writers, and examining, so far as possible, all figures and illustrations of such plants. Now it appears from the volume under consideration that the learned Baron has effected this great work, and that he has placed all the species in such order that there will be little difficulty in transferring the habitat or description of them into the next volume of our *Flora*. Nor has the learned author done less for the grasses. He has gone over the genus of *Stipa* with 20 species, of *Panicum* with 180, of Neurachne with 4, of *Pappophorum* with 13, of *Ectrosia* with 3, of *Eriachne* with 8, of *Glyceria* with 8, of *Andropogon* with 42, of *Danthonia* with 26, of *Poa* with 36, of *Festuca* with 15, &c. In looking over the index of the present volume, it will be found that all these species have passed under review, whilst those that are truly indigenous have been carefully placed before the reader. The author has also faithfully considered the *Restiaceæ* and *Xyrideæ*, both of which orders present difficulties to the Australian botanist. Of *Restio* 34 species are enumerated, four of which are new, and of *Xyris* 18, two of which are new.

From this brief glance at the 8th vol. of the *Fragmenta*, it is quite clear that the Baron is not only maintaining his reputation as "Prince of Australian botanists," but that he is rendering a great service to the Australian colonies by making known throughout Europe the industrial, medicinal, and ornamental properties of our indigenous plants. Labours of this kind are not always duly appreciated, and men are sometimes suffered to pass away from us before the extent and value of their observations are fully recognised. Such was the experience of Allan Cunningham. He, poor fellow, encountered dangers by land and dangers by sea; he injured his health by travelling two much in tropical regions; and he had, as it were, to exist on a miserable pittance from Government. And then what was the result of his travels, voyages, and privations? Why, it appears, from the preface to our "Flora," that his valuable collections were stored away in the British Museum, and suffered to remain in their original parcels for more than a quarter of a century! No one seemed to care about them, and it was simply the proposal to publish a systematic account of our *Flora* that led Mr. Bentham to make the discovery of these treasures, and to bring them out from their dusty shelves. It is to be hoped that the Baron has fallen upon better times, and that he collects specimens under more favourable auspices. Although our Australian Universities have not taken up the subject of botany so zealously as they might have done, the Baron has done for this country what a staff of learned professors sometimes fails to do. He has travelled from time to time in search of new plants; he has enlisted correspondents and collectors in all parts of Australia; he has reduced all our known plants to a regular system; and he has placed on imperishable record accurate descriptions of new and rare species. Such a man, whilst moving quietly and unobtrusively in the regions of science, cannot fail to secure the gratitude of posterity. Though he may not now experience all the moral and material support to which his merits entitle him, he may rest assured that he has reared for himself an enduring monument in the usefulness and extent of his works. They can never die, and as the study of botany becomes more widely and systematically followed amongst us, the "Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ" will be more and more valued. It is pleasing to notice that the Linnean Society recently established in Sydney, and that formed in the Survey Office under the direction of the Deputy Surveyor-General, must tend to enhance the value of such works, and to give increasing encouragement to the pursuit of Australian botany. The gentlemen who are working so modestly for the promotion of these societies, cannot fail to recognise the merits of the worthy Baron and to recommend the patient study of his works to every lover of Australian botany.

VINTAGE ITEM.—It is stated (says the *Maitland Mercury*) on good authority that, from a vineyard of 16 acres, near Maitland, the yield of wine has already reached 16,500 gallons, and the vintage operations are not yet concluded. It has been found that there are now 1000 acres of vineyards in the district of Maitland.

CRICKET.

ALBERT C. C. v. UNIVERSITY C. C.—A two-days' match between the first elevens of the above clubs was commenced on Saturday afternoon, at the Albert Ground. As might have been expected, there was a very poor attendance of spectators, owing to the counter attractions of the Exhibition and races. The match proved interesting in several respects, and the comparative ease with which Coates and Faithfull disposed of their opponents caused some astonishment. The Albert eleven, however, was weakened by the absence of Thompson and Gilbert; and although D. Gregory played against the University, he did not succeed in making a stand, and had it not been for Spofforth and Wood the total number of runs, unprecedentedly small as it was for the Alberts, would have been considerably curtailed. Oliver, who was captain of the Alberts, having won the toss from Coates, thought it best to send his opponents in, Coates and M'Mahon being the first to face the bowling. The latter, however, was caught without scoring; and Kelly, who succeeded him, shortly afterwards succumbed to Spofforth. Two wickets for 1 run boded ill for the University innings, and matters were not much better when Coates and Powell returned to the pavilion. Twenty-two was the score when Wilkinson joined Iceton, and it had only increased to 31 when the latter retired. Iceton was disposed of on Spofforth's next over, after playing a good innings for 19, and the score stood at 6 wickets for 31. J. Tecce and Faithfull were now in partnership, and before a dissolution took place the field had some lively work. Faithfull, after putting 11 together in pretty fast time, was bowled by Spofforth. He had accomplished his mission, however, and seven wickets for 54 runs showed an improvement upon the previous report of the score. After this the end soon came. Tecce, after playing a free innings for 13, was bowled by Nash, and a few minutes later Barton was given out leg before wicket. Garrett and Buckland were now together; but just as the former had settled down to his work his companion was caught out. The innings terminated for 68.

The University lost very little time in going to the field, and Spofforth and Gregory were the first to face the bowling of Coates and Faithfull. The East Sydney crack, however, proved no accession, for on the first over from Faithfull he spooned a ball up behind the wicket and was caught by Coates. One good wicket without a run and the University, as may be supposed, jubilant. However, Wood joined Spofforth, and some lively batting was shown. One over from Coates produced 10 runs, and very soon the semaphore indicated 20 runs. A few minutes later Spofforth was smartly caught behind the wicket, and retired for a well-earned 19. Morgan filled the vacancy, but in Coates's next over Wood, after giving a chance to Garrett, was bowled for 13, creditably put together. 31 was now the total, and the rest of the innings was something like a collapse. A. Docker, who succeeded Wood, was caught by Kelly off Faithfull without scoring, and Morgan's timbers were scattered by Coates in the next over. Oliver now joined Goddard, but in the same over tried to put away a tonzer and returned crestfallen to the pavilion. Anderson filled the vacancy, but a minute later Faithfull carried away Goddard's leg stump. 42 runs with 7 wickets down looked ominous, and very much more so when Bennett played a ball from Coates into his wicket. Harris, who followed, succumbed to the same bowler in the next over, and a like fact may be recorded of Nash. The innings terminated for a grand total of 45, giving the University a lead on the first innings of 23 runs. As the match is confined to two afternoons it is possible that the two innings each will not be completed, in which event the University will win on the first. As to the play generally it is only necessary to remark that, for the Alberts, Spofforth bowled, as usual, well, and with some degree of judgment, and that Nash who we believe is new to the Albert Ground, was also of service to his side. The fielding of the Alberts was fair, Harris at square leg doing his work admirably. For the University Coates and Faithfull were in fine form in the trundling department, and if the field had backed them up decently, the Alberts total would in all probability have been reduced by ten or fifteen runs. The following are the scores:—

UNIVERSITY. First Innings.		ALBERTS. First Innings.	
M'Mahon, c D. Gregory, b Spofforth	0	D. Gregory, c Coates, b Faithfull	0
Kelly, b Spofforth	0	Spofforth, c Garrett, b Coates	19
Coates, c Goddard, b Nash	8	Wood, b Coates	12
Powell, c and b Spofforth	1	A. Docker, c Kelly, b Faithfull	0
Wilkinson, c and b Nash	2	Morgan, b Coates	6
Iceton, c Oliver, b Spofforth	19	Oliver, b Coates	0
Faithfull, b Spofforth	11	Goddard, b Faithfull	4
J. Tecce, b Nash	13	Bennett, b Coates	1
Barton, lbw, b Nash	5	Harris, b Coates	0
Buckland, c Oliver, b Nash	0	Nash, b Coates	0
Garrett, not out	9	Anderson, not out	2
Sundries	[illegible]	Sundry	1
	68		45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

UNIVERSITY.—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	M.O.	Wickets
Spofforth	165	35	[illegible]	5
Nash	165	31	4	5

ALBERTS.—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	M.O.	Wickets
Faithfull	78	16	1	3
Coates	75	28	2	7

ASHFIELD C. C. v. CARLINGFORD C. C.—The first elevens of these clubs met at Ashfield, for the second time, when the Ashfields won by 76 runs. On the first occasion the Carlingfords won easily, but the Ashfields not being satisfied with the result determined to challenge them again, hence the match this afternoon. The Carlingfords went first to the wickets, and they were all disposed of for the small score of 16, owing to the excellent bowling of J. Aitken, who obtained 8 wickets for 8 runs. The Ashfields then went to the wickets and held them for the rest of the afternoon, putting together the score of 92 runs, out of which J. Aitken contributed 38, and Alfred Crane 16, by good steady batting, they having been together at the wickets for nearly an hour.

WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

By the *Gazette* of the 8th it is reported from Wellington that the recurrence of exceedingly dry weather of late has been further detrimental to the corn crop. It was almost ruined by the drought in the earlier part of the season, but was saved and renovated by the rains which afterwards fell. A second growth was the consequence, and a full half crop was expected; but which will scarcely be realised except in a few favoured places. A good downpour of rain would be very acceptable, as ploughing operations are comparatively at a standstill, and without it stock will be very short of winter feed. At Glen Innes, according to the *Examiner* of the 7th, there had been a week of the most genial weather—the Indian summer of America in perfection. Mornings and evenings cool, with a slight occasional touch of frost, but very slight, whilst the days were made delightful with the rays of a warm and benignant sun. The autumnal Equinox, with its fierce gales that have so long ravaged the coast, accompanied by heavy rains, has passed away, and nature has arrayed herself in a garb of glorious green. The farmer is now driving his plough afield, and making all the necessary arrangements upon his farm, by which he anticipates to reap the result in a smiling harvest. At Dubbo (says the *Advertiser* of the 8th) there is no change in the weather to report, and the season is now so far advanced that unless there be rain within a week or two, feed will be very scarce in the winter; and as the stock in many parts of the district are already low in condition, there is every reason to fear there will be serious losses. The rains in this district have been very partial, in proof of which it need only be mentioned that while on some stations there has been sufficient to start the grass and replenish the water holes, adjoining stations have scarcely been blessed with a single shower since last spring. The country between Coonamble and the Namoi is reported to be very dry, with feed scarce. At the Merri Merri and Lower Marthaguy, with the exception of a few favoured places, a similar report is made. From Yass we learn by the *Courier* of the 9th that the weather continued dry. On the morning of the 8th rain appeared imminent, but the desired downpour did not come. The Ulmarra correspondent of the *Clarence Examiner*, 6th instant, writes that during the past month the weather has been anything but agreeable, or suitable for farming operations; but now a pleasing change has taken place, and on all sides the farmers may be seen gathering in the corn. The early corn has turned out generally a light crop; but if the weather holds fine, a large yield is expected for the late crops. This, together with the high prices realised, will gladden many hearts and homes in the Clarence, and will, no doubt, be the means of greatly increasing the trade of the Clarence River. The Braidwood district (says the *Dispatch* of the 10th) has again been visited with light showers of rain, which must do any amount of good both to graziers and farmers, but, as regards the latter, one would have thought they would have availed themselves of the softening which the ground got in February to have got all their available land ploughed. Such, however, would appear not to be the case, for—"Tell it not in Gath"—it was only last Thursday that we heard farmers declaring that they were unable to use the plough owing to the hardness of the ground. What they can have been at all the while that rain prevailed it is impossible to say, though we know that here a few hours' rain is prognostic of a flood, and three or four days without rain is enough to produce a "drouth," as it is called. In the Shoalhaven district (*News* 10th) the weather on the 8th took a change, and some heavy rain has fallen. The wind, however, kept round, which prevented uneasiness on the score of flood. The mail from Sydney, yesterday, was interrupted, no doubt owing to the rise of the Barrangarry and Kangaroo rivers, and had not arrived when we went to press. Intelligence from Singleton, by the *Argus* of Saturday, states that with the previous few days there were sudden changes of weather, at times the heat being very great, alternating with gloomy and threatening aspects. The latter culminated in refreshing showers yesterday afternoon, by which the dust, rapidly becoming troublesome, has been settled, and the temperature reduced to a comfortable point. The *Advertiser* of Saturday states that at Wagga the weather during the preceding week continued dry, and the heat during the day was very great—one or two days having all the oppressiveness of midsummer. The Corowa correspondent of the *Albury Banner* of Saturday writes that the weather still continues dry, rigid, and, so to speak, [illegible] comment; and the season which enabled the farmer to ensure such crops as its very exceptional nature produced now begins to tell against his efforts to get ready for next crop. The plough will hardly "look at" the soil. Few who possess a bit of rising ground—and the number is very limited indeed, as the country surrounding is very level—are pushing forward with ploughing, even that at a disadvantage. From Forbes it is reported by the *Times* of Saturday that the past week has been a foretaste of the declining summer. A moderate reduction of the temperature has rendered the weather most delightful; an easterly wind, however, has set in with its usual quota of dust, an almost certain precursor of rain. The country is looking very fresh, and grass and water are abundant everywhere. At Bathurst, according to the *Independent* of the 9th, there had been for days previous every appearance of rain, but, with the exception of a shower or two, the weather is unpleasantly dry. Farmers are pulling out, and not without cause, for rain—ploughing being at a stand still. There is, however, every reason to expect some rain shortly; let us hope it may not prove too much. The news from Narrabri by the *Herald* of the 8th states that the weather throughout the week has been uniformly fine—rather too much so in fact, as more rain would have been most acceptable. The nights have been decidedly cool, notably so the last two or three, and in-door fires may soon come into vogue again, though in the sun the day is pleasantly warm. From the outlying portions of the district most conflicting accounts are received by us. From Moree way we hear of grass fit to mow; from between this and Gunnedah we are told that feed is scanty in the extreme; here, to our cost, we know that it is so. A gentleman lately from the New England district informs us that the frosts commenced there the middle of last month, unusually early in fact, and that cattle up that way were, if anything, more perfect skeletons than in this neighbourhood. We must still adhere to the opinion we have already expressed that a hard, and disastrous in its results, winter is before us. The cold has set in so early that all chances of a wide-spread and universally good head of feed is passed. The spring will have a bitter tale to tell. By the *Mercury* of Saturday, it is reported from Cooma that heavy rain fell there on Saturday night, continuing on Sunday morning, when a cold wind set in and lasted till Monday afternoon. It was fine and warm during Tuesday. On Thursday and Friday, the weather was muggy; on the latter day rain fell slightly, and the afternoon was sultry.

REVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have searched in vain through the addresses and speeches of candidates at the recent election, and of members during subsequent financial debates, until yesterday, for a true exposition of the fallacious self laudations by the late Ministry, anent the flourishing condition of their Revenue.

What is revenue? Surely it is a derivation of *re* and *venio*, to "come back," and, as applied to colonial politics, means the yearly products of customs, excise duties, and rents. Admitting the plethoric condition of the Treasury chest, a sort of "lightness," the happy reverse by-the-bye of that so funnily bewailed by the worthy and worshipful Mayor—I forget his name—the other day, I deny that its contents are all properly termed "revenue."

I must go much further and submit that its present state should rather be deprecated than extolled, and exhibits defective rather than sound State policy.

Mr. Stuart, in his speech the other night, took the true view of the case, as far as it went, and had he followed out his reasoning it would have led to the conclusion just enunciated. It is not my present purpose to wade deeply into a sea of figures, because it is unnecessary, the premises of my argument being generally admitted, viz.:—

1. The Treasury is overflowing.
2. That a very large proportion of its funds are proceeds of lands sold; and
3. That revenue means annual income from taxes, customs, and rents.

This being so, I contend that a very large amount of the "surplus" boasted of is not "revenue" at all, but is "proceeds" of alienated lands—which, in other words, means assets derived from breaking into capital. If this is sound in statesmanship, it would not be deemed a sound proceeding in private business.

It may be, as some contend, that the sooner the Crown lands are alienated the better—that question I have no intention now to discuss—but I maintain that such a policy is directly opposed to the "free selection theory," which was designed to promote the settlement of the country, and to prevent land monopoly. Now, Sir, these very objects the present policy of land administration is most effectually frustrating.

Will some honourable member kindly move for a return of all lands sold at auction to pastoral tenants of the Crown during the past two years, and for a return of the number of acres now applied for by lessees, and authorised to be surveyed for auction sale. The House and the country will then more clearly understand what has been, and is going on. These returns, startling as they will prove, will not show the full extent to which the aim of poor man's "Land Bill" has been defeated, since the "dummy" selections and V. L. O.'s will be excluded.

I remember in 1861 predicting that the very thing the Land Act intended to prevent, would be through its operation, more speedily brought about, viz., the conversion of the country into vast estates. These returns (if the names of applicants and quantity of land sold to and applied for by them respectively are appended) will prove the accuracy of my vaticination. There will soon be very little need to tinker up the Land Act, Sir, for even now it is difficult to find any good land to select, and shortly there will be none. What insane nonsense to talk about the continuation of such a "revenue" as this. Let wool fall, and see where it will be? As soon as the squatters have bought as much land as they need to secure their runs, this "revenue" will instantly absolutely cease. The goose will be very dead; and where, oh where, will be the late Treasurer's surplus then? Let echo answer. And "sinking funds," too! Is there any analogy between the English national debt and the liabilities of this colony? Absolutely none. The former was occasioned by vast unproductive, nay ruinous wars; the latter are on account of investments in public works, which are realising even now four per cent. Why, Sir, these works when sufficiently extended, will eventually yield a return or revenue greater than the interest payable on the loan.

This is, however, a digression into which I have inadvertently drifted, associated, as its subject is, with the consideration of revenue as distinguished from proceeds. Our statesmen will do well to consider seriously how really solid is the basis on which their confident estimate of future surplus revenue rests.

If the "surplus revenue" on which Mr. Lloyd plumes himself amounts to anything resembling the yearly proceeds of Crown land auction sales, it will be visionary indeed.

If a grocer were to sell portions of his premises, his drays, horses, and fixtures, would the proceeds plus his annual sales of stock-in-trade represent his income? And would not his next year's operations be proportionately crippled?

The fact that under the Constitution Act the proceeds of Crown land sales must be paid into the general revenue only affects the application of such moneys, but does not otherwise concern my argument, which I am gratified to find advocated by one so clear-headed as Mr. Stuart.

I hope to see that gentleman pursuing this reasoning out, thus opening the eyes of the people to the illusory character of that perspective picture of surplus "revenue," and leading them to contemplate its true vanishing point. Finally, Sir, permit me to ask if our statesmen are computing their estimated "revenues" on a hypothesis that present satisfactory circumstances will always continue? What effect would a decline in wool have on our land "revenue?" I contend that it would have an immediate disastrous influence on the proceeds of land sales. What effect would a war in Europe have on the wool market? We need not revert far back in history for an example. Is the present state of European politics assuring?

I firmly believe, Sir, that within five years Europe will be deluged with blood. If there is peace for five years more France will have thoroughly recovered from her prostration—which Germany dare not permit. But it is not from this source alone that danger is to be apprehended. Even more may be dreaded from the phrenzied desperation which may at any time be excited by a strife of creeds. Which of us can say where the "Vatican Decrees" will end? But it is almost ludicrous to speculate on their ultimate influence on our wool market! *Nous verrons.*

Yours, &c.,

E. S.

Dundas, April 7, 1875.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The gentlemen who have been bringing the subject of National Education before the public are anxiously awaiting, in respectful suspension, the announcement of the Government policy. We would not embarrass the Administration once they had professed to take up the subject, and we have, with good hope and confidence, left it in their hands. What Mr. Robertson on the hustings divulged was, so far, good,—providing as it does for thousands of children far away from school, in the solitude of the bush. So also was the proposed increase in the education grant with a view to build Public schools. But nothing has transpired respecting the children for whom schools are already provided, and who do not attend, and are not otherwise taught; whether by their own or their parents' fault. The several inspectors of the Council have reported their numbers to be many thousands. Is it enough to build more schools and pay for them because of the advantage to the State of an educated people; and still to allow the people to remain uneducated? Surely we are not to be called on to spend our taxes without insisting on our money's worth. We want to know whether, when the schools are built, the law is to *require* the children to be taught.

Again no light has been given us respecting competing schools—respecting those on which the inspectors have repeatedly reported that there were too many in each district, or that three or four small and inefficient ones might be amalgamated with one efficient and economical school. Nor has anything been said about the anomalies of the dual system. Now an increased taxation for education can only be justified by an economical and efficient expenditure. There is money to be saved, and power to be gained, by the amalgamation of inferior competing schools, and this money and power ought to be secured before there is a good argument for increased expenditure. Both should come together. If we spend at one end, we should not waste at the other.

Again, there is a large section of the people who conscientiously object to the aid in any form of Denominational objects by public money. The Government listen to their cry, and they propose to tax them more heavily for education. Can they fairly do this, while they leave the Denominational objection untouched?

Let not the Educational League be mistaken. They are silent now in the attitude of expectation. Their convictions are so settled, and the force of facts and logic have so conciliated adversaries, and so won the minds of the people, that they are certain of their ground. They wait, expecting the present Ministry to do their duty. If they fail to do it, the League are vastly stronger than before for another campaign, and the men must be found who will apply to our country the principles which are doing so much for the rest of the world. If not this Ministry, then another. Every day brings fresh proof of the necessity of reform;—every mail fresh evidence of the effect in other lands of our principles;—every year is yielding to our neglect of these principles a new crop of ignorance and brutality, a new harvest of superstition and illiberality. For our part we are in earnest in our desire to remove this danger and this reproach, and if what we have done be not sufficient, we are here to recommence. Let the Ministry take courage, and put us aside. They are the persons to take the glory of this reform—a reform which they must know is inevitable—the only question being whether this man or that shall be found worthy to be associated with its name.

Yours most faithfully,

ZACHARY BARRY, LL.D.

BONUS FOR PRODUCING IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I take it that the object Mr. Macintosh has in view in proposing the above is the establishment of the iron industry. Whilst agreeing with him as to the necessity of such bonus being offered, I differ with him as to the way the object sought is to be attained.

In consequence of the repeated failures to establish the iron industry here, I consider there is the greater necessity why a bonus should be offered, and one of sufficient amount to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise.

The amount of bonus proposed is too small to encourage a legitimate attempt, and might only serve as an incentive to delude a small amount of capital, and encourage a wild speculation. The quantity for which it is proposed to grant the bonus is too small. The Fitzroy Iron Works Company made over (2300) two thousand three hundred tons of pig iron, but that did not establish the iron industry.

I would suggest that in lieu of Mr. Macintosh's proposal of £5 per ton for 1000 tons of pig iron that the Parliament offer a bonus of say £2 10s. per ton to the parties who first deliver within say three to five years 10,000 tons of railway bars, manufactured from iron the product of ores and smelted with fuel raised in the colony, the quality to be equal to the average of imported rails, and the price to be paid as say lots of 250 tons are delivered, to be the average cost price to the Government during say three to five years past.

The bonus not to be paid until the whole quantity is delivered.

A proposal such as I have suggested might, if adopted, induce parties with sufficient capital, (and I suppose that to erect the necessary plant for producing railway bars at least £100,000 to £150,000 would be required) to associate together and go in for the establishment of the iron industry, and I contend that the making of 10,000 tons of railway bars would be that, considering that we shall require such large quantities of railway material it would be well worth expending even £50,000 to ensure its being manufactured within the colony, and especially if rumour be correct as to the loss which will be sustained in consequence of the quality of the rails imported lately.

Indeed it would not be improbable that rails manufactured here would be worth, for actual wear, twice the proposed bonus as compared with the average of imported.

The colonies of South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand have all offered bonuses for the production of iron.

I need hardly allude to the advantages likely to accrue to the country supposing that a bonus should induce the establishment of works in either the southern or western districts in the increased traffic on railway, sale of Crown lands, &c.

Sydney, 12th April.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In brief reply to Mr. Mac Donnell, who questions the accuracy and appropriateness of my remarks regarding the relative value of the observations taken here of the recent transit, I would simply observe—1. That a reference to figures, which would be so easy, would only be tedious to your general readers, while your correspondent must be well acquainted with them, therefore I abstain from making it. 2. That your correspondent and I have been very differently informed as to the nature of the observations taken at Hobart Town and New Zealand. I have yet to learn that they have failed. 3. That the quotation from Proctor only gives half the truth. My remarks are strictly in accordance with Proctor's publications, and although he says that Sydney observations should not be overlooked, he does so simply as any careful astronomer would who wished to guard as far as possible against the risk of total failure. 4. That the astronomers of the Northern Hemisphere had decided years ago the relative values of the observations to be taken at the various stations, and my remarks are in accordance with their decisions. 5. That the reference to "Melbourne bounce" is quite beside the question, but as it always enters into any matter under discussion here, whether fairly or not, in which the two colonies are concerned, it is not to be wondered at that it should be referred to in a letter which cannot deny my statements, and only attempts to modify them. "No case, bully the jury," is advice often followed even at the bar of public opinion.

The last paragraph in my former letter is somewhat indistinct, in consequence of the evident transposition of an interlineation, but its meaning is, nevertheless, sufficiently obvious.

Balmain, 13th April, 1875. A. MORRIS.

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By order of the Mayor.

W. DE BURGH HOOTER, Council Clerk and Surveyor.

Council Chambers, Glebe, 12th April, 1875.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—Sections of the intended permanent levels of Sterling-street may be inspected at the Council Chambers for one month.

The Council will not entertain any objections to such levels unless stated in writing and delivered to the Council Clerk on or before 12th May next.

W. DE BURGH HOOTER, Council Clerk and Surveyor.

Council Chambers, Glebe, 12th April, 1875.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ASSESSMENT and a rate of One Shilling in the Pound has been made and imposed on the whole of the rateable property within the above municipality for the current municipal year, under and for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that the book containing the same is open for inspection at the Council Chambers for all persons interested, and will remain so from 7th to 15th April inclusive.

GEO. A. HEWETT, Council Clerk.

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Brisbane Water	Edward Walmsley, Gosford
Clarence River	Donald Campbell, Brush Grove
Cowra	
Goulburn	John Wearne, miller, Goulburn
Hawkesbury River	Aaron Walker, St. Albans
Macleay River	O. O. Dangar, Kempsey
Manning River (Lower)	Gibson and Whatson, Ghinni
Morpeth	
Maitland	Robert Blair, West Maitland
Murrurundi	
Mudgee	
Muswellbrook	
Newcastle	William T. Hobbs, chemist
Singleton	William Kingston, storekeeper
Shoalhaven	John M'Arthur and Co.
Sydney (East)	C. S. Ellis, grocer, William-st.
Tamworth	Daniel Rogan, storekeeper
Tumut	Newman and Co., Beehive
Wellington	Walter J. Gray, storekeeper
Wollongong	John W. Hosking, chemist
Windsor	J. Julian, tannery and stores.

Applications for appointments as agents in other districts to be made to the undersigned.

LOUTIT and CAMPBELL, Sydney, N. S. W., Sole Consignees for Francis Coutts and Sons, of London, Manchester, and Glasgow.

RANDERSON'S Honey BALSAM for coughs, colds, &c., nothing to equal it. 413, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN elderly Couple, who have just lost their only child, wish to adopt an Orphan BOY, one about 10 years of age preferred. Apply D. Tennant, Orange.

WANTED by a Lady, an INFANT, to adopt from its birth, write all particulars. Leah, Post Office.

SPECTACLES, 1s pair; pebbles made to order. Mr. SOLOMON, Qualified Optician, 663, Geo.-st., Haym't.

PAINTS in Tins, all colours, ready for use, 1s 6d and 3s 9d. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-st.

LADIES' BAGS, a large assortment, at 2s, 2s 3d, and 2s 6d each. Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-street.

CANARIES for SALE, cheap. No. 7, Samuel-street, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

INDIAN Pickles, Mulligatawny Paste, Curry Powder, Zest, &c. J. M. HASMOT, 16, Bridge-street.

SUEZ JEWELLERY.—A nice variety of the above at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, opposite the Markets.

TOYS, Dolls, Games for evening amusement, &c., at LEMAIRE'S, Bazaar, George-st., opposite Markets.

SPECTACLES.—The only maker in the colony—Hawksford, 53, Market-street. Pebbles, 10s; glass, 5s.

CAMPHOR Wood Boxes, Waterproof Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, wholesale prices. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 6s 6d and 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

GOOD Milking GOAT, wanted to buy. Apply Bushman's Club Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

AUCTION SALES.

HUNTER RIVER HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock,

30 head of first-class Horses, comprising:—
HEAVY DRAUGHT, Coaching, and Saddle Horses
MARINER, by New Warrior, bright bay, with black points, 15 hands 2 high; a perfect saddle and side-saddle horse;
DEERFOOT, bay gelding, thoroughbred, up to weight, and a first-class hack
VANGUARD, grey gelding, by Vanguard, from an Arab mare; good hack
Two handsome, cream-coloured geldings.

N.B.—The above horses have arrived, and are represented as a really first-class lot.

WELL-BRED HACKNEY.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A well-bred chestnut gelding, thorough, hackney, quiet and fast.

YOUNG PRINCE.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Joshua Everingham, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Young Prince, grey stallion, 3 years, by Conqueror (imported), dam by Wilshire Champion (imported), gd by Leathe's Brown Prince (imported).

Exhibition Meeting, 1875.

SALE OF SHEEP.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, on the Exhibition Ground, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 10 o'clock sharp,

SHEEP.

Well-known Cob.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Pemmell to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,

A cream-coloured cob, well-known in town; good in saddle and harness.

Pair Bay Geldings, Dogcart, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,

A pair of bay geldings, four-wheeled dogcart, and harness; also a well-bred black mare, four years old.

The entire lot being the property of a gentleman from the country.

Hooded Sociable Waggonette.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from F. Mason, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,

A hooded sociable buggy, built by M'Caul, with double set of harness.

Sale of Cattle at the Bazaar.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,

Some very fine bulls.

Also,

Well-bred calves, which were late for sale on Thursday last.

North Briton.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from R. W. Doyle to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,

North Briton, 4 years old, by True Briton, dam Diamond by Clinker 9th (bred by Mr. James Hall, Cattle Creek), by Clydesdale, imported.

5 Thoroughbred Mares and 1 Colt.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. Archer to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,

5 thoroughbred mares, as follows:—

No. 1. SWEETBRIAR, bay mare, by Happy Land from Martha Lyne, by Victor from Maid of Cangi, by Abdool [illegible] (imported Arab) from Blue Bell, by Gohanna from Quadroon (imported). Happy Land, by imported Pitsford from Fair Australia by Glaucus (imported Arab), from Venus by imported Gratis, from Venus by Hector (imported), from a Camerton mare.

N.B.—Sweetbriar is in foal to Maribyrnong.

No. 2. Bay Mare, 4 years old (bred by Mr. [illegible] Chambers, of Morpeth), by Old England, by The Flying Dutchman (imported) out of Days of Old (imported); mare's dam by New Warrior out of a [illegible] mare imported.

No. 3. FLIRT, Brown Mare by Alfred, by imported Warlock out of Clove (imported) by Provost out of Hybla the dam of Kettledrum, who was a great winner in England. Flirt is out of Young Stayslace, by the imported horse Magus, bred by Sir Sutton Sykes, 1853, got by Pyrrhus the First, dam by Sleight of Hand; Young Stayslace is out of Raymond's black mare Stayslace by Vagabond, dam by Old Emigrant.

No. 4. Bay mare by Tross (imported), Ceylon's Tross, out of Persiani (imported) by the Colonel, out of a mare by Reveller, out of Veil, sister to Varnish, by Rubens, out of Vestal, by Walton.

No. 5. AGNES, grey mare by Waverley, dam Blue Mantle by Waverley by Caller, dam by Waverley, gd by Camerton, Caller by Aaron out of Kate, Blue Mantle by Astronomer, dam Maid of Judah.

N.B.—This mare has won several races, and is now in foal to Orbell by New Warrior.

No. 6. Brown colt, 2 years old, by Sir Patrick out of Nun Pan, the dam of Nonsuch, Albany, and several other winners.

Handsome Dapple Grey Gelding.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. J. Trickett, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,

A handsome dapple grey gelding, 16½ hands, good in single or double harness, and saddle; also a set of imported brass mounted harness, in good order.

GREY GELDING.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,

A grey gelding, good jumper, a perfect [illegible]

Well-bred Pony.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from F. M'Mullen, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock,

A well-bred pony, by Little Major (prizetaker at the Exhibition, 1873), just broken to saddle.

Wonderful Cow.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from the Proprietor, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock,

The wonderful cow, recently exhibited, with tent, &c.

Three-legged Foal.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Cole, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on THURSDAY next, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock,

The above living curiosity, which has been exhibited, affords a rare opportunity to showmen to procure such an animal.

POWERFUL BAY STALLION.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. Budd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,

FARMER, dark bay stallion, 7 years (bred by Mr. Brain), by Sampson, out of a mare by Nugget, gd by Ajax (imported).

N.B.—This horse has greatly improved since he was purchased twelve months since; he is a splendid horse in draught, and has an excellent temper.

60 Head of Heavy Draught Colts and Fillies.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from W. R. Palmer, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock,

60 HEAD OF HEAVY DRAUGHT COLTS AND FILLIES, of the well-known brand of James Roberts, Currawong, JR (the J inverted) with half circle over.

The above are a very fine lot, and worthy attention of shippers.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by C. J. Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, April 14, at 2 p.m.,

1 pair dark bay carriage horses, Pat and Duke, both 16 hands, thoroughly broken, and perfect matches
1 dark bay mare, Peggy, 16.3, capital single harness mare
1 set double carriage harness
1 ditto single ditto ditto.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. are instructed by William Dargin, Esq., Windsor, to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

Bay gelding, 7 years, by Rioter, out of Mag-on-the-Wing. Rioter by Magus—by Pyrrhus the First. This horse is a maiden, and very promising.

Bay mare, 7 years. Very fast trotter.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. are instructed by J. Wolfe, Esq., of West Maitland, to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 2 p.m.,

His well-known PONY, DOGCART, and HARNESS.

NOTE.—The attention of parents requiring a MINIATURE TURN-OUT, to amuse their children, is particularly directed to this lot. The pony being one of the smallest in the colony, and perfectly broken.

T. Cart.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. are instructed by the owner to offer for sale by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 2 p.m.,

A handsome T. cart, with shafts, pole, &c., complete

A capital single-seated buggy, built by Vial, Bros. Equal to new.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by G. R. Gates, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., the following well-bred mares, viz.:—

Grey mare, 5 years, by Voltigeur out of Marian, by Cannon Ball out of Black Bess by Blucher. Black Bess by Emigrant (imported) out of [illegible] by an imported arab. Voltigeur by Cossack.

Chestnut mare, 6 years, by Euston out of Malibran, by Scratch out of Malibran, by Dover (imported) out of Madam Pasta by Associate (imported). Euston by Sir Hercules out of Gazelle, by Glaucus (imported) out of Rakish Kit, by Emigrant (imported) out of Stella, by Peter Finnie (imported) out of Spaewife (imported).

The above are quite sound, in splendid condition, and well worthy of inspection.

BRIGADIER.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. R. and E. Rodee, of Guntawang, to offer for sale by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.,

Chestnut horse BRIGADIER (imported), 7 years old, by King John out of Curse Royal, by Mildew out of Gipsy Queen, by Tomboy out of Lady Moore Carew (dam of Mendicant, Beadsman's dam) by Tramp. King John by Kingston, out of Dinah, by Clarion out of Rebekah, by Sir Hercules.

IMPORTED DEERHOUNDS.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have received instructions from H. Maxwell, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.,

The following imported Scotch DEERHOUNDS and Whelps:—
SAM, 2 years old
NED, 2 years old, with whelps
JASPER, 7 months old
FANCY, 3 ditto
EXPRESS, 7 ditto.

Pedigrees can be obtained from the auctioneers.

Heavy Draught Stallion, YOUNG SAMPSON.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. are instructed by P. Carlon, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.,

Draught stallion "Young Sampson," by Sampson (imported), by England's Glory by Young Stafford, from a mare by Horncastle, bred by the late John Galvin, Camden.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by George Campbell, Esq., Duntroon, to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.,

CONQUEROR, a heavy draught stallion, 5 years old, by True Briton (imported), dam by Farmer's Glory (imported), g dam by Clydesdale (imported).

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1445983

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTED GREYHOUNDS.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by R. Dawbin, Esq., to sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
The following pure-bred GREYHOUNDS, bred by the Earl of Stradbroke, one of the largest winners of prizes in England:—
MAGIC, fawn bitch, by Patentee out of Marvel, by Little Wonder, out of Maria; whelped March 13, 1872. Awarded second prize at the Exhibition.
DOCTOR, DANGER, and DINA, by Ginger out of Magic; whelped April 10, 1874. Danger took second prize, and the other two were highly commended.

THIS DAY, 14th April, at 2 p.m.

Important Sale of
Match Pairs, first-class Hacks, &c.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. are instructed by Alexander Bowman, Esq., of Oaklands, Singleton, to offer for sale by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The following horses, viz.,
CHESTNUT GELDING, LITTLE PRINCE, 7 years old, by Lord of the Hills (imported) out of Little Queen, and own brother to Little Dick; broken to saddle and harness
CHESTNUT GELDING, THE SWELL, 7 years old, 16-1, by Spartan out of Sweetbriar, by Clifton out of Shepherdess by St. John (imported). Sweetbriar bred by W. J. Dangar, Esq., broken to saddle and harness
BAY GELDING, aged, broken to saddle and harness
Brown gelding, 5 years old, 16 hands, by Spartan out of Black Bess, by Young Emigrant
CHESTNUT GELDING, ACTÆON, half brother to Athos, 5 years old, 15-3, by Spartan out of Atalanta, by Lambourn out of Septima by Septimus (imported), her dam by Bijou (imported Arab) out of a mare by Tros (imported)
BAY GELDING, 8 years old, 15-3, by New Warrior (imported) out of a mare bred by the late Henry Dangar
BAY GELDING, 7 years old, by Priam out of a mare by Young Emigrant
Bay gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 in height.

35 Horses, from Goulburn.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. W. J. M'Connell to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
35 really magnificent draught horses, including 'bus and cab horses, all thoroughly broken, and in good condition.

Mr. M'Connell describes this lot as extra superior, and particularly requests the attention of shippers, dealers, private gentlemen and others to the fact.

GIBSON'S Horse Bazaar, opposite School of Arts. Sales daily at 10, horses, buggies, &c.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from H. C. White, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from his celebrated Woodlands paddocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Andrew Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 15th, at 11 o'clock,
760 prime fat sheep.

EXHIBITION STOCK SALES.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN beg to inform intending purchasers that their Sale will be continued THIS DAY, commencing at a quarter to 10 o'clock, with Sheep, and Angora Goats, and Stud Cattle, at 10 o'clock.

EXHIBITION STOCK.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Mr. Zions to sell, on the Exhibition Grounds, THIS DAY, the 14th instant,
Pure bred Angora goats, which obtained first and second prizes. A portion of these are imported, the residue have been bred from the same. Without exception, they are the best stock in the colonies, and must be sold if there is a fair competition.
This is the best opportunity ever offered to speculators in this industry. Angora hair is fetching 4s 6d per lb. in the home market, and the goats can be shorn twice a year. These animals thrive on the poorest land, and are not subject to diseases. Can be treated for privately prior to sale.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John M'Quade, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Quambone Station.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from W. Harper, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling, harness leathers, &c.

IMPORTED PURE BRED LINCOLN SHEEP.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THURSDAY, 15th April, 11 o'clock.
WOOLLER'S YARD, PITT-STREET.

G. F. WANT, 273, George-street, has received instructions from T. FAIRBAIRN, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
62 FULL-MOUTHED EWES, by imported Kirkham rams, out of imported ewes, in lamb to a pure Lincoln ram, will drop in June and July ensuing
4 6-toothed ditto, ditto ditto
4 4 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
4 2 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
44 LAMBS, equal sexes, 7 months old, by a pure-bred Lincoln prize ram, bred by William Rutledge, of Warrnambool, Victoria, out of the above ewes
2 2-toothed rams, by imported Kirkham rams, out of picked ewes
1 4 ditto ditto.

The above sheep are now on view at the Homebush Paddocks, where inspection is invited.
G. F. WANT, 273, George-street.

IMPORTED PURE-BRED LINCOLN SHEEP.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock.

WOOLLER'S YARDS, PITT-STREET.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from that well-known Victorian breeder, W. S. COX, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following pure-bred Lincoln sheep:—
56 LINCOLN RAM WEANERS
56 ditto EWE ditto,
the PROGENY of the celebrated CASWELL RAM, now in Sydney, the property of R. Dawbin, Esq., which was sold by Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. to the present proprietor, on account of W. S. Cox: and three pure-bred Kirkham rams out of selected ewes.
The above can be inspected at Homebush Paddocks, and further information can be obtained on application to
G. F. WANT, 273, George-street.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed by ALFRED COBCROFT, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street,
on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1875,
15 PURE-BRED DURHAM BULL CALVES,
by Royal Arthur by Barometer (imported), and Prince Littlebury by Littlebury (imported), from the best cows in the colony, and all rich colours.
The character of Mr. Cobcroft's cattle is so well known that it is needless to comment upon their excellence. Buyers can therefore have an opportunity of obtaining young stock of unexceptionable breeding from this well known herd.
For further particulars apply to
G. N. GRIFFITHS,
271, George-street.

G. N. GRIFFITHS, in conjunction with Messrs. BRUNKER and SPARKE, is instructed by C. H. E. Chauvel, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exhibition Grounds, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 14th April, 1875,
The following SPLENDID PURE-BRED CATTLE, from his celebrated STUD HERDS at TABULAM and CAMPBELLTOWN:—
Catalogue No.
527—Duke of Eskdale
516—Knight of Eskdale
518—Lord Gwynne
519—Red Duke
520—Baker
521—Emperor
522—Priam
523—Ferdinand
524—Roger
525—Imperial Windsor
526—Alfred's Windsor
529—Lawyer
530—King Frost
531—Boatswain
532—Sailor.
For pedigrees apply at 271, George-street.

EXHIBITION STOCK.

G. N. GRIFFITHS, in conjunction with Messrs. BRUNKER and SPARKE, is instructed by JOHN NOWLAN, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exhibition Grounds, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 14th April, 1875,
The following splendid Hereford bulls, from his noted herd at Eelah. Hunter River:—
Catalogue
No.
547—PRINCE EDWARD
548—PALMERSTON
549—PRIVATE
550—PARAGON
551—PLUNDER
552—PATRIOT
553—LEO
554—PEDLAR
555—PLOUGHBOY
556—GALLANT.
For pedigrees apply at 271, George-street.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from I. K. Cleeve, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1 pure-bred Berkshire boar, 2 years old (imported), took first prize at Exhibition
1 ditto ditto sow, 2 years old (ditto); ditto.

PRINCE ALBERT BOAR.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from W. H. Smith, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1 Prince Albert boar, took first prize at Exhibition.

FAT PIGS.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from J. Bailey, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
50 prime fat pigs, per rail.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern, and with all faults.

MD conjoined, 25 BALES WOOL,
Nos. 35, 34, 25, 54, 63, 79, 72, 82, 117, 119, 120, 121, 132, 134, 136, 140, 141, 142, 137, 147, 149, 153, 162, 163, 161.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
MD conjoined,
25 bales wool, as above.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, bridle, horse butts, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the Sale Room of his Wool Warehouse, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
Wool and sheepskins.

Weekly Leather Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 14th April, at 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, harness, yearling, and other leathers, &c.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 10, Leather.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Stores, at 10.30, Leather.

G. W. TATE will sell, at his Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30, prime lots pigs, calves.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Newtown Railway Station, at 4 o'clock sharp,
Billet wood, by the truck, all lengths.

To Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.
20 Cases ex Whampoa.

NELSON and HEWLETT have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Stores, 88, Sussex-street, upstairs, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m.,
20 cases slops, containing
Boys' striped doe Rugby suits
Ditto fancy grey melton knickerbocker and cossack suits
Ditto doe ditto ditto
Ditto tweed ditto ditto
Men's fancy striped doe trousers and vests
Ditto ditto doe suits
Ditto ribbed beaver sacks
Ditto fancy doe sacks
Ditto black cloth sacks
Ditto fancy doe vests
Ditto coloured Witney sacks
Ditto Witney reversible sacks
Ditto black seal St. Bernard overcoats, with belts
Ditto coloured Witney inverness capes
Boys' and youths' fancy doe galatea jackets
Ditto ditto ditto sacks
Melton tweed, fancy tweed
Rob Roy crimean shirts, printed crimean shirts
Without reserve.—Terms, cash.

HUNTER'S HILL.

At the residence of J. M. Hazeland, Esq.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 16th April.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BRILLIANT-TONED WALNUT WOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by A. BORD.

FIRST-CLASS ELECTROPLATED WARE
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS and CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS
ELEGANT ORNAMENTS and NICKNACKS
And and a general assortment of the usual household requisites.

☞ Catalogues will be shortly published.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from J. M. Hazeland, Esq. (in consequence of his intended departure for England), to sell by auction, at his residence, Hunter's Hill, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of his household furniture, pianoforte, and effects, without reserve.

☞ Steamers will leave King-street Wharf at 9 and 11 o'clock on morning of sale.

Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes,

of the celebrated make of Davies and Sons.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Lamb, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street, next Bank of Australasia, on MONDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A small invoice of boots and shoes, of the above celebrated maker.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MONDAY, 19th instant.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes, just landed ex Ambrose, of the favourite manufacture of Nathan Joseph, comprising—
Ladies, maids, girls, and children's lasting boots
Women's cloth T.P.H. boots, sewn, &c., &c.
Also,
Lasting boots, M.H., machine and hand sewn, in 3rd and 4th sizes only.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

1 Bale 72-inch MEXICANS,
ex ——, Damaged by Sea Water.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, 15th instant, at half-past 12,
Diamond over 431,
1 bale, 19 pieces 72-inch Mexican greys.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

68 Packages of
LINENS, MANCHESTER GOODS, WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, CLOTHING, &c.
Ex Merse and Ambrose.

TO-MORROW, 15th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW,
63 packages of new goods, consisting of
2723—20 pieces cream hollands, No. 75x
2724—12 ditto brown ditto, No. 12
30 ditto half-bleached ditto, No. 923
2694—14 ditto brown drill boot-linings, No. 957
2695— 9 ditto ditto ditto, No. 146
2697—26 ditto rough browns, assorted
2698—25 dozen huck towels, No. 1390
4 pieces ditto ditto, No. 1300
2687— 6 ditto checked doe coatings
762—12 ditto fancy mixed meltons
2655—10 ditto 80 and 90 inch Croydon sheetings
2656—10 ditto 72 and 80 inch twilled ditto
2657—10 ditto 90 and 100 inch ditto ditto
670—50 10-4 exhibition quilts
50 11-4 ditto ditto
2—15 pieces 6-4 Italian cloths, assorted
161—25 super vulcanized waterproof coats
162—25 ditto ditto Inverness capes
163—25 ditto ditto driving ditto.
Also,
Crimean shirts
Boys' and men's clothing
Pilot reefers
Blankets and flannels, &c.
Terms at sale.

HATS
HOSIERY
GLOVES.

On FRIDAY next, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next,
26 packages of the above goods.
Particulars To-morrow.

In Insolvent Estate of GUSTAV RIEDT.

On the premises, SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, Botany.

THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, on the above premises,
LEASE, LICENSE, bar utensils, glasses, measures, spendid ice chest, clock, &c.
STOCK-IN-TRADE—Ales, wines, spirits, champagne, cordials, &c.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Telescope, loo, and dining tables; chairs, horsehair couches, sideboards, chiffoniere, engravings, oil paintings, Brussels carpets, matting, hearthrugs, oilcloths, splendid pier glasses, fender and irons, blinds and curtains, lamps, ornaments, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware.
BEDROOM FURNITURE—4-post double brass bedsteads and others, horsehair mattresses, bedding, chest drawers, toilet tables and glasses, washstands and sets, bedroom furniture, &c.
KITCHEN and LAUNDRY UTENSILS—Russel cooking stove, patent mangle, linen press, dinner and china tea services, dressers, safes, knife cleaner, tubs and buckets, &c.
LINEN tablecloths, napkins, sheets, towels, &c.
2 MILCH COWS, horse, poultry, lady and gentleman's saddles, bridles, copper, washing boiler.
Grindstone, empty hogsheads, cases, flags, wooden partition, horizontal bars, and sundries.
Also,
GRAND PIANOFORTE.
Terms cash.

GREAT EXHIBITION of MAGNIFICENT ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES, CLOCKS, VASES, and NICKNACKS.

THIS DAY, 13th, and TO-MORROW, 14th, previous to sale by auction which takes place, On THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
A SHIPMENT OF SUPERB OBJETS DE VIRTU ET LUXE,
comprising
BRONZES, ORMOLU and ENAMELLED GOODS
CHOICE VASES, LUSTRES, and CENTRE PIECES
DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS and TAZZAS
CERAMIC BUSTS and STATUETTES
KNICKNACKS, BRIC-A-BRAC
MOST ELEGANT Vases and Centre Pieces
SUPERB Electroplated Ware, modern French designs
VERY CHOICE Statuettes, Ceramic Ware, under shades
REAL BOHEMIAN GLASS ORNAMENTS
OXYDISED SILVER Caskets and Glove Boxes
SEALSKIN PURSES and CIGAR CASES.
FANCY CHAIRS, LOUNGES, in all the newest European designs
And a variety of elegant Bijouterie and Trifles too numerous to particularise.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Fancy Warehousemen, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of very choice articles of virtu.
Terms, cash.
☞ Book catalogues are now ready, and can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Diamond Goods.

On WEDNESDAY, 14th April, at half-past 2 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Ex Mail Steamer.
AN INVOICE OF VERY FINE FIRST WATER SINGLE STONE and HALF-HOOP DIAMOND RINGS, from 1 CARAT to 3½ CARATS.

To Jewellers, Diamond Merchants, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th April, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ex mail steamer,
A valuable parcel of diamond rings.
On view WEDNESDAY MORNING from 9 a.m. till time of sale.
Terms, cash.

COPPER INGOTS.

About Thirty-three Tons.

For Sale by Public Auction,
At the Australian Auction Mart.

THURSDAY MORNING.

To Shippers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
About 5000 ingots refined copper (about 33 tons).
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

At No. 36, College-street.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
GLASS
PICTURES, and
PLATE
Sewing-machine, by Wheeler and Wilson.
BRILLIANT-TONED WALNUT PIANOFORTE, by AUCHER
FURNITURE and KITCHEN UTENSILS.

To Families Furnishing and Furniture Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, at Burdekin-terrace, No. 35, College-street, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Full particulars will be found in another issue.

Preliminary Notice.

THURSDAY, 22nd April, at 11 a.m.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT
of
JAPANESE GOODS.

TO FANCYWARE SHOPKEEPERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, and OTHERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Importers, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 22nd April, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, 16th April, at 12 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

The EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY of W. A. Dumaresq, Esq.
Comprising upwards of 3000 Volumes, in every department of literature and science. Many of them exceedingly rare, and unobtainable at the present time.

Removed from his residence, Tivoli, to the Rooms, for convenience of sale.
To Booksellers, Librarians, Collectors, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from W. A. Dumaresq, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of his expensive and valuable library.
Terms, cash.

☞ Catalogues in course of preparation.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 a.m.

At the Australasian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
A MOST VALUABLE SHIPMENT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL WORKS
BIBLES, HISTORICAL WORKS ON IRELAND
BIOGRAPHIES, AUTOBIOGRAPHIES, LEGENDS
ALLEGORICAL WORKS, &c., &c., &c.
ELEGANTLY BOUND IN CALF, MOROCCO, RUSSIA VELLUM, &c.
Under instructions from Messrs. O'DOUD and CO., agents for the celebrated publishers, D. and J. SADLEIR and CO., NEW YORK.

To Churchmen, Librarians, Booksellers, Catholic Seminaries, Public Institutions, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 a.m.,
A most valuable collection of Catholic works.
Terms, cash.

☞ Book catalogues can be obtained at the Rooms.

ROSEHEAD WIRE NAILS.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Glengairn, Feraistz, from London.

WITH ALL FAULTS.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
THURSDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Glengairn, with all faults,
381 cases Rosehead wire nails, as follows:—
30 cases, 1¼ x 13
53 ditto, 1¼ x 11
15 ditto, 1¼ x 12
17 ditto, 1½ x 10
12 ditto, 1¾ x 11
36 ditto, 2 x 9
58 ditto, 2 x 10
29 ditto, 2 x 11
12 ditto, 2 x 12
39 ditto, 2½ x 8
8 ditto, 2½ x 9
9 ditto, 3 x 6
18 ditto, 3 x 7
9 ditto, 4 x 4
6 ditto, 4 x 5.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Purveyors, and others.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, 15th April, at 11 o'clock.

5 Cases best Smoked Belfast Hams, in splendid condition, all small sizes.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms,
5 cases best smoked hams.

THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

With all faults if any.

80 Hogsheads M'EWAN'S ALE.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
80 hogsheads M'Ewan's ale.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

100 Bundles MADAGASCAR MATS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
100 bundles Madagascar mats.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, the 15th April.

WRECK of the Steamship GOTHENBURG, as she now lies on the BARRIER REEF.
On account of whom it may concern.
For UNRESERVED Sale by AUCTION, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th April, at 12 o'clock PROMPT, WITHOUT RESERVE,
For the benefit of whom it may concern,
The WRECK of the steamship GOTHENBURG, as she now lies in five fathoms smooth water on the N.W. side of the BARRIER REEF, about 28 miles N. by E. half E. from CAPE UPSTART, 48 miles from BOWEN, 70 miles from CLEVELAND BAY.
Terms, cash.
Further information may be had on application at the Office of the Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, the 15th April.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
Sugar, Tea, Coffee
Rice, Preserved Ginger, Tapioca
Nutmegs, Mace, Amber Dates
Cinnamon, &c., &c.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM MESSRS. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, who intend to meet the market and close up balance of the following shipments:—
Balance of the AMELIA'S cargo of SUGAR from MAURITIUS, comprising—
No. 1. 275 Bags finest SNOWDROPS
3. 275 Bags BREWERS' CRYSTAL.

Ex MAIL STEAMER SINGAPORE.
77 Bags JAVA COFFEE
50 Bags BLACK PEPPER
170 Bags TAPIOCA
10 Boxes NUTMEGS
8 Cases MACE
522 Bags Java-dressed RICE
100 Cases PRESERVED GINGER
120 Bags Bright AMBER DATES
20 Chests CINNAMON.

Ex Mail Steamer NORMANBY,
No. 1—150 HALF-CHESTS TEA
2—100 HALF-CHESTS TEA
3—150 HALF-CHESTS TEA
4—100 HALF-CHESTS TEA
5— 90 HALF-CHESTS TEA
6—154 HALF-CHESTS TEA
100 Boxes SCENTED O. PEKOE.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street,
MAURITIUS SUGARS, ex Amelia
EASTERN PRODUCE, ex S. S. Singapore
TEA IN HALVES AND BOXES, ex S. S. Normanby.
Terms, liberal at sale.

On FRIDAY, 16th April, at 3 o'clock.

On Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street.

1 SHIP'S BOAT, 24 x 6.3 x 2.3
1 SHIP'S BOAT, 23 x 5.7 x 2.2
1 SHIP'S BOAT, 20 x 6.3 x 2.4
1 WHALEBOAT, 29 x 6.3 x 2.1
1 SAILING BOAT, mast, spars, and new suit of sails, 22 x 5.8 x 2.3
1 8-TON YACHT, in thorough good order, copper fastened and sheathed with pure copper; complete inventory.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 3 o'clock, on the Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street,
3 ships' boats
1 whaleboat
1 sailing boat
1 yacht, 8 tons.
As above.

THURSDAY, 15th April,
at 10.30 (half-past 10 o'clock).

For Positive Sale.
now colonial-built Ketch
PEARL.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the BANK AUCTION ROOMS, 336, George-street,
THURSDAY, 15th April,
The new colonial ketch
PEARL,
built of the very best picked colonial hardwood, thoroughly fastened, and coppered with full-weight metal. This HANDY LITTLE VESSEL registers 23 tons, carries 13,000 feet hardwood, or 40 tons coal, sails fast, is an excellent sea boat, easy on her sails and gear, is a MOST DESIRABLE means of EARNING a HANDSOME LIVELIHOOD, and is completely found in anchors, sails, gear, boats, &c., &c. She is insured to the extent of £300, policy nine months to run, which liberal concession will be allowed the purchaser free of extra charge on his purchase money.

Can be inspected at the Market Wharf, where she is now lying.

Terms liberal.

WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE
and
IMPORTANT SALE
of
MAGNIFICENT, LONDON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
☞ Imported EXPRESSLY to suit the requirements of PRIVATE FAMILIES and PARTIES FURNISHING.
Now landed ex Ambrose.

On view two days prior to sale. The Auctioneers invite the inspection of the trade and private buyers.

The shipments consist of 37 cases, as follows:—
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, in Crimson and Green Satin, with Music Stools to match, and Holland Covers
Ditto ditto, covered in silk
VERY HANDSOME Oak and Mahogany Dining-room Suits, Covers in Leather
Superior Walnut Winged Wardrobe, 6 feet, with Plate-glass Door
Very Elegant Birch Winged Wardrobe, 6 feet, with Plate-glass Centre
GENTLEMEN'S WALNUT WARDROBES, Plate glass Doors
Ditto, Birch ditto ditto
Handsome 4 feet half-circle Birch Toilets and Stands
Ditto ditto ditto Mahogany ditto
Ditto ditto ditto Walnut ditto
Very elegant Banister Back pearl inlaid P. M. Chairs
Ditto Balloon ditto ditto
HANDSOME WALNUT (Canterbury Whatnots, P. G. Back
Superior 5 feet oak Cylinder Office Table, fitted
Ditto ditto Mahogany ditto ditto ditto
HANDSOME Walnut 3-corner Whatnots
Panel-front Birch Bedsteps
ELEGANT OAK and MAHOGANY Hat and Umbrella stands
Walnut Chiffoniere, Whatnot, P. G. back
SUPERIOR 8 feet circular-end Dining Table
Ditto 10 feet ditto Mahogany ditto
Massive Oak and Mahogany Dinner Waggons
Handsome Walnut inlaid Davenports
Ditto Mahogany fluted Washstands
Elegant inlaid Davenport Work-tables
Very Handsome Walnut inlaid Loo Tables
Spider-claw Music stools
ELEGANT and MASSIVE Spanish Mahogany 7 feet SIDEBOARDS, elaborately carved, with high plate-glass backs—Cellarets and Drawers.
Very superior Mahogany Hall Chairs
SUPERB INLAID Walnut CHIFFONIERES, polished insides, Plateglass back, and Doors, and Marble Tops
Very MASSIVE MARBLE Top Hall Tables
Birch Fancy Folding Chairs
Arch Top Double Towel Horses
Very ELEGANT Inlaid Walnut Occasional Tables
Carved Walnut Berger Chairs
Mahogany Easy Chairs, in dull Leather
Spring-edged Chairs, in Cretonne
ELEGANT 4-pillar Inlaid Walnut CARD TABLES
Inlaid Backgammon Work Table
Ditto ditto Desk ditto
Brush Door Scrapers, &c., &c., &c.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
37 cases of the very best description of household furniture, as above.
Terms at sale.

The auctioneers specially solicit the inspection of parties furnishing to the sale of the above; the description of the goods, for style and quality, being unequalled by any importations to this market.

Ribbon Velvets.

THIS DAY, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
MJ&Co. in diamond 1 outside,
1 case wove edge ribbon velvets, No. 0 to 40.
Just landed ex P. and O. mail steamer.

Details in To-morrow's issue.

WITNEY BLANKETS.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

On account and risk of the shippers.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
4831 —1 bale, 50 pairs, 8-4 white witney blankets
4833 —1 ditto, 50 ditto, 9-4 ditto ditto ditto
4334-5—2 bales, each 50 ditto, 10-4, ditto ditto ditto
4976 —1 bale, 50 ditto, 8-4 ditto ditto ditto
4977 —1 ditto, 50 ditto, 9-4 ditto ditto ditto
4978-9—2 bales, each 50 ditto, 10-4 ditto ditto ditto.
4826 —1 bale, 50 ditto, 11-4 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY
PO & Co in diamond, 4503 outside, ex s.s. Durham, via Melbourne,
20 dozen felt hats.
All more or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

On account and risk of the Shippers.

Ex Macedon, from Melbourne.

THIS DAY, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
M in square, M.
694—1 case, 28 dozen, Shetland half-hose
735-6—2 cases, each 20 pieces, plain winceys
419—1 bale, 28 pieces, American drill
643—Part case, 12 dozen men's white shirts, M.F.
Terms at sale.

DAMAGED WINCEYS.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
KP and Co, ex Tamerlane, ——, master, from London.
1493—1 case, 20 pieces, wincey, much damaged by sea water
5 ditto ditto, slightly ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Important to Country Storekeepers, Drapers, Clothiers, &c., &c.

Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps, &c.

THIS DAY (Wednesday) April 14.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY at 11,
23 packages of drapery, &c., comprising
French merinoes
Black alpacas and coburgs
Brown holland dress stuffs
Grey calicoes
Crimean shirts, assorted
W. E. tweeds
Men's and women's hosiery
W. E. trousers and vests
Pilot and paget coats
Black broads, blue venetians
Colonial tweed
Wool shirtings
Hats and caps
E. belts, braces, scarfs, &c.
Terms at sale.
Owing to the number of lines, buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

IMPORTED ... DRAPERS, AND ...

T. H. Bennet and Co.'s Hats.

On account and risk of the shippers.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock,
THB over L in diamond.
5 cases Tyrol hats ex Glen Gairn, as under:—
50—1 case, 18 dozen drab, blue, brown, and green tyrol hats
51—1 ditto, 18 ditto, same contents
52—1 ditto, 16 ditto, ditto ditto
53—1 ditto, 24 ditto, ditto ditto
54—1 ditto, 24 ditto, ditto ditto
For positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

To Builders and Contractors
Parties Building
Paperhangers and the Trade.

At the Exhibition Grounds.

THURSDAY, April 15.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the Secretary of the Agricultural Society to sell by auction, at Prince Alfred Park, on THURSDAY next, April 15, at 11 o'clock,
About 15,000 yards canvas, hessian, and calico used for covering in the sheds, &c.
Also, under instructions from Mr. Castner.
The whole of the timber used for the erection of booths &c., &c.
Hardwood, colonial pine boards, and scantling; also 80 colonial pine forms, suitable for booths, schools, &c., 12 feet long.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Milliners, and others.

On account and risk of the shippers.
THIS DAY, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday,
1 case, 100 pieces printed tablecovers
1 ditto, coloured and figured gossamers.
For positive sale.
Terms liberal.

On account and risk of the Shippers.

THIS DAY, Wednesday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
K in diamond 8 outside,
239—1 case, 20 pieces French merino, assorted colours
240-1-2—3 ditto, each 20 ditto ditto ditto
247—1 ditto, 50 dozen men's merino half-hose
249—1 ditto, ladies' cloth jackets, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushware, Cutlery, Jet Goods, Stationery, &c.
FRIDAY, April 16.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, April 16, at 11 o'clock,
21 packages of fancy goods, &c.
Details in to-morrow's issue.

Continuation Sale of
STOCK OF GOLD JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
FRIDAY, April 16.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next,
The balance of stock left unsold from last week, comprising—
Gold brooches and earrings
Bracelets, lockets, charms, &c.
Gold and silver watches, rings, &c.
Terms at sale.

FANCY AND PRINTING INKS,
Assorted Colours.

Just landed ex Cutty Sark.

The First Case to be offered for Positive Unreserved Sale, by order of the Consignees.

WEDNESDAY, April 14th, at 11 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, April 14, at 11 o'clock,
Comprising inks of all colours, viz.,
9 kegs 2 dozen, yellow
21 ditto 1 dozen, yellow
6 ditto 6 lbs., yellow
1 ditto, 6 lbs., magenta
3 ditto, 6 lbs., mauve
2 ditto 2 dozen, black
5 cans gold varnish
29 tins yellow, ½ and 1 lb., Nos. 2 and 6
4 ditto chocolate, 1 lb.
1 ditto orange, 1 lb.
1 ditto violet, 1 lb.
8 ditto brown, 1 lb.
3 ditto deep pink, 1 lb.
5 ditto mauve, 1 lb.
15 ditto bright blue, 1 and 2 lbs.
18 ditto green, 1 lb., Nos. 4 to 10
4 ditto gold preparation
½ gallon printer's varnish
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Colman's Mustard
Patent Groats
Keen's 7-lb. Mustard
Valcman's Candied Peel
Gillan's Vinegar
Holroyd's 1-lb. Jams

Just landed.

On account of whom it may concern.
With all faults if any.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
by order of the Importer.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases Colman's ¼-lb. mustard
3 ditto patent groats
20 ditto Keen's 7-lb. mustard
20 ditto Holroyd's 1-lb. jams (square tins)
40 ditto ditto ditto (round ditto)
20 ditto Valcman's candied peel, assorted
7 quarter-casks Gillan's vinegar.
Terms, cash.

CARGO OF PINE BOARDS, SCANTLING BATTENS, &c.
Ex Octoroon.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
20,000 feet pine T. and G. flooring, 6 x 1
4,000 ditto 6 x 1 rough
8,000 ditto ½-inch boards
3,000 ditto 1-inch ditto, 8 and 34 inch wide
Battens, scantling, &c.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

IMPORTANT TEA SALE.

The Balance of the Cargo of the ANNIE MABEL, one of the CHOICEST Assortments of THE NEW SEASON'S TEA, carefully selected by the China Agents of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., expressly to suit the requirements of this Market, QUALITY of which will be found upon inspection equal to the finest importations of THIS YEAR'S GROWTH, comprising some of the CHOICEST CHOPS OF FIRST CROP EARLY CONGOUS, similar to those so highly appreciated in the LONDON and other EUROPEAN MARKETS, consisting of TRUE KAISOU, RICH PEKOE SOUCHONG, and FINEST ORANGE PEKOE, strong, pungent, highly-flavoured CONGOUS.

** MUSTER PACKAGES now on view at the Auction Mart, where every facility will be offered for sampling and liquoring prior to day of Sale.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE at the City Mart, George-street,
on WEDNESDAY, 14th April,
at 11 o'clock,
when every package will be disposed of to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, April 14th, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of choice NEW SEASON'S TEA, ex ANNIE MABEL, from Foochow, comprising—
361 chests
956 half-chests
348 boxes
255 ditto orange pekoe.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Ex Mail Steamer Normanby.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
23 bags white pepper.
Terms at sale.

Limejuice, in Quarts and Cases.
For Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 14th April, at 11 o'clock,
10 quarters limejuice
26 cases ditto ditto, in stone jars.
Terms at sale.

Pearl Sago
Flake Tapioca.
Just landed, ex Normanby.
On Account of whom it may concern.
With all faults, if any.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
More or less damaged,
17 cases pearl sago
1 case small tapioca
6 bags large ditto
2 ditto small ditto.
Terms, cash.

Marrian's Ale.
On Account of whom it may concern.
By order of the Importers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 hogsheads Marrian's ale.
Terms, cash.

AMERICAN LUMBER.
Just landed ex Litchfield.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.
By Order of Messrs. R. Towns.
Every Line to be Cleared.
On TOWNS'S WHARF, FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on Towns's Wharf, on FRIDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock,
The shipment of choice selected American lumber, ex Litchfield, from New York, consisting of clear pine, &c.
Full particulars in future issues.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

COSTLY CONSIGNMENT of DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, AND OTHER JEWELS, IN SUPERB SETTINGS, ex P. and O. steamer China; FROM A FIRST LONDON HOUSE.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 16, at 11 o'clock,
W&Co in diamond,
1 case, containing a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of VALUABLE JEWELLERY, comprising
ELEGANT SUITE consisting of DIAMOND BROOCH and EARRINGS of the PUREST WATER
1 ditto DIAMOND and RUBY ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto and EMERALDS ditto
1 ditto with BRACELET set with large BRILLIANTS of the PUREST WATER and PERFECT SHAPE
1 VALUABLE STAR BROOCH, SET IN BRILLIANTS
1 LARGE DIAMOND CROSS of the PUREST WATER
LARGE DIAMOND LOCKETS, ELEGANT WORKMANSHIP
LADIES' DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS of GREAT LUSTRE
Ditto DIAMOND, RUBY, and EMERALD ditto ditto
Ditto DIAMOND KEEPERS
GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE DIAMOND RINGS.
The ABOVE HAVE BEEN SELECTED BY AN EMINENT JUDGE.
ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.

MOORE PARK, ON THE WEST SIDE, OPPOSITE THE SIDE ENTRANCE GATES, DOWLING-STREET, NEAR PARK ROAD.
VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS.
This is becoming, perhaps, the favourite, if not most eagerly-sought-after locality around Sydney.
"In town within a few minutes;" and a fine stretch of country from window and balcony. The more one sees of it, overlooking, as it does, Moore Park, on to Waverley, Randwick, and the Coogee districts, the more the query is suggested,—"How do we manage to live anywhere else?"

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock,
These valuable lots
ADJOINING SURRY HOUSE, OXFORD-TERRACE, and Mr. E. Bennett's property, together with
8 COTTAGES and ALLOTMENTS fronting Marshall-street, and several LOTS with frontages to Moore-street, between Dowling and Marshall streets.
Full particulars of which will be given at Sale, and PLAN WITH LITHOGRAPHS now issuing.
Terms liberal.
Title, Torrens' Act.

LAND AT BANKSTOWN AND GEORGE'S RIVER.
TWO SPLENDID BLOCKS OF LAND, ONE CONTAINING 100 ACRES, AND ONE CONTAINING 40 ACRES.

MORRIS ASHER has received instructions from Mrs. Zelpha Walker, of Albury, to sell by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, at 12 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Two blocks of first-class land, well situated at Bankstown and George's River, near the Liverpool Railway-station.
This land was purchased by the late Mr. Arthur Walker, an old resident at Bankstown, who thoroughly understood its quality and position. It is now for bona-fide sale, without reserve, and affords a good chance to farmers and others who require suburban properties. For particulars of title or other information apply to the auctioneer.
Full particulars of boundaries in a future issue.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, PETERSHAM.
W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, on the ground, Petersham, on SATURDAY next, 17th instant, at 4 o'clock,
Several choice allotments of land.
Torrens's Title. Terms at sale.

IMPERATIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Weatherboard Cottage, Rushcutter Bay.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the ground, on FRIDAY, 16th instant, at 3 o'clock,
A substantial weatherboard cottage and land, having 30 feet frontage to the Glenmore Road, by a depth of 83 feet to Church-street.
Title, leasehold, 92 years to run.
For terms and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneer, 148, Pitt-street.

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF THE PEAK DOWNS CONSOLS COPPER COMPANY (Limited).
POWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee and receiver in the above estate, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, April 15th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The right, title, and interest of the official assignee and receiver in and to THE WHOLE OF THE PROPERTY of the said Company, CONSISTING of 120 ACRES FREEHOLD property, Douglass Creek, QUEENSLAND, STEAM ENGINE, and STORES.
The Official Assignee will afford every INFORMATION in his power to inquirers.
Terms, cash.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Hall of Commerce, the Exchange, Sydney.
The following properties—
FRIDAY, 16th APRIL,
JUANDAH STATION,
Leichhardt District, Queensland,
with 26,800 sheep
900 cattle
140 horses,
all more or less.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April,
MUNGY STATION,
Burnett District, Queensland,
with 5677 head cattle, more or less.

WEDNESDAY, 19th MAY next,
KOLONGA STATION,
Burnett District, Queensland,
with about 10,000 highly-bred cattle.

WEDNESDAY, 5th MAY next,
BILLA BILLA STATION,
Darling Downs District, Queensland,
with 6437 sheep, more or less.

WEDNESDAY, 5th MAY, 1875,
for Imperative Sale, by order of the Executors of the late C. C. Macdonald, Esq.,
The AUBURN AND COONDARRA STATIONS,
Burnett District, Queensland,
with 70,281 sheep (more or less)
500 cattle (more or less)
300 horses
large plant, &c.
CADARGA STATION,
Burnett District, Queensland,
without stock.
STOCKYARD CREEK STATION,
Unsettled District, Darling Downs, Queensland,
without stock.

IN MAY NEXT.
Mr. Darby McGrath's magnificent property near Ipswich, Queensland, embracing an area of about 14,900 acres freehold secured Land.

Full particulars in Saturday's HERALD and the weekly papers.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

JUANDAH STATION.
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed by the owners, Messrs. C. J. and E. M. Royds, to offer by public auction, at the HALL OF COMMERCE, the EXCHANGE, SYDNEY, on FRIDAY, 16th April next,
Their well-known sheep station,
JUANDAH;
together with the following sheep:—

WETHERS—6 years,	228		
Ditto	5 ditto	4245	
Ditto	4 ditto	2414	
Ditto	3 ditto	985	
Ditto	2 ditto	607	
Ditto	1 year	1414	
Ditto—weaners		1300	
			11,193
EWES—Aged		4300	
Ditto, 5 years		3244	
Ditto, 4 ditto		2300	
Ditto, 3 ditto		1200	
Ditto, 2 ditto		760	
Ditto, 1 year		1765	
Ditto, weaners		1505	
Ditto, stud		250	
			15,324
RAMS			283
Total			26,800 (more or less).

THIS SPLENDID STATION is situated in the Leichhardt District of Queensland, about 120 miles from the Railway Terminus, at Dalby.
It consists of 13 blocks of fine country, being open rolling downs, and ridges timbered with box and broad-leaved ironbark; comprising an area of about 230,000 acres, splendidly watered by Juandah, Walcebee, and Roche's Creeks, and by large lagoons.
ITS CAPABILITIES are estimated as equal to 40,000 sheep and 3000 head of cattle.
THE SHEEP have been most carefully bred and attended to, and their quality is undeniable; they are large-framed, and cut heavy fleeces.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are most complete, and the owners have spared no expense in rendering them all that can possibly be required for the efficient working of a first-class station.
They consist of an excellent dwelling-house at the head station, with good garden, large store, stable, and all other requisite conveniences and out-buildings. About 50 acres are enclosed round the head station. A small cultivation paddock, securely fenced, and three other paddocks containing an area of about 1500 acres, are also at the head station.
THE WOOLSHED is most complete, having room for twenty shearers, and capacity for placing under cover at least 1500 sheep, with large wool room and rack, and pinion press.
THE WASHPOOL is fitted with all the modern conveniences, having a centrifugal pump, worked by a 10-horse power engine, and all the necessary appliances for hot water washing.
At ROCHDALE, distant about fifteen miles from the head station, there is also an excellent house, suitable for a superintendent or overseer, with the necessary paddocks, &c.; and on various parts of the run there are good out-stations, huts, &c., for shepherds; also, an overseer's cottage, with paddock, at Walcebee.
THE TENURE of the run is by twenty-one years' leases, from 1st July, 1869.
THIS PROPERTY is for bona-fide sale. Intending purchasers are therefore specially requested to make an early inspection.

Plans and further particulars can be obtained from G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney; or FENWICK and SCOTT, Brisbane.

Preliminary Notice.
That far-famed beautifully-situated property,
GUILFOYLE'S EXOTIC NURSERY,
DOUBLE BAY,
which has been recently subdivided, and will now be offered in six lots.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
That splendid freehold, the ne plus ultra of nursery grounds,
GUILFOYLE'S EXOTIC NURSERY.
By those who want excellent building sites with choice garden ground, or by those who desire to establish themselves in a business known throughout the length and breadth of the colonies, the present opportunity should not be lost. Full particulars of this choice property will be immediately published.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Allotment of Land, having 18 feet 6 inches frontage, by a depth of 180 feet to a lane.
TITLE—Apply Messrs. Ellis and Makinson, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS—At sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL,
That valuable allotment of land situate in BOURKE-STREET, Woolloomooloo, close to Liverpool-street, having 18 feet 6 inches frontage, by a depth of 100 feet to a lane.
This allotment is in the market for absolute sale; is well worth the attention of those who are in search of a valuable and well-situated allotment.

POSITIVE SALE.
DOG TRAP ROAD.
Highly-improved Farm of 34 Acres, more or less, with choice Cottage Residence, about 2 miles off the Parramatta Junction, and well-known as Guildford, the property of Mr. White, and adjoins SHERWOOD, the property of A. T. Holroyd, Esq.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st APRIL,
That really valuable farm, containing an area of 34 acres, more or less, all fenced in, having 18 chains frontage to the DOG TRAP ROAD, and situate about 2 miles from the PARRAMATTA JUNCTION; 20 acres are cleared, 16 of which are drained and ready for planting with fruit trees, for which the soil is admirably adapted. The residue is heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a weatherboard cottage, with shingled roof, recently erected, containing verandah, lobby, six rooms, detached kitchen, with oven, servants' rooms, dairy, &c.
At the rear are 2-stall stable, barn, stock-yard, cow shed, with bails, large fowl yard, &c. There is an underground tank, capable of containing 13,000 gallons, with pump.
On the estate there is a valuable blue metal quarry, for which there is always an increasing demand.
To an industrious man this sale presents a favourable opportunity of securing a property which might be made in a few years to yield a very handsome return on the capital invested.

POSITIVE SALE.
CHILCOTT CREEK, NEAR MURRURUNDI,
Close to the Willow Tree Inn.
Valuable Farm of 200 acres, more or less, with pre-emptive right to 600 acres with the improvements thereon, consisting of 1 six and 1 four roomed Cottages, Stock-yard, &c., &c.; and known as the property of Mr. SIMS.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 21,
That valuable farm, containing an area of 200 acres, more or less, with pre-emptive right to 600 acres, situated at CHILCOTT CREEK, about 8 miles from MURRURUNDI. The improvements consist of 1 six-room and verandah, and 1 four-room cottages, one of which is used as a store, and is fitted with cedar counter, desk, and shelving. The land is fenced in and subdivided into paddocks, 26 acres being cleared and stumped, with garden planted with fruit trees, vines, &c.
There is an excellent stock-yard, with milking-yard and bails; abundant supply of good water in all seasons. The freehold property adjoins the runs of Mr. Lodder and Mr. Curley, on the Main Northern Road, with the railway extension running through it.
The pre-emptive run adjoins the A. A. Company's land, and consists of box ridges, with good grass; leased at a nominal rental of £2 per annum.
This valuable freehold is one of the early and very best selections on the NORTHERN ROAD, commanding all the traffic and trade of the locality, which must be considerably increased by the railway extension now in progress, and this sale presents an opportunity to an industrious man of small means of acquiring an independence in a few years, which is now rarely met with. It is now in the market solely on account of the business arrangements of the proprietor requiring his presence elsewhere.

POSITIVE SALE.
LOT 1.—That valuable TERRACE of 12 HOUSES.
LOT 2.—That valuable TERRACE of 7 HOUSES, adjoining LOT 1.
Both Blocks overlook
MOORE PARK,
and are known as Blanche-terrace.
TITLE, Torrens's Act. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April,
Those two valuable blocks of houses situate just off DOWLING-STREET, and overlooking MOORE PARK, and known as Blanche-terrace.
LOT 1, consisting of 12 houses, built of brick and stone, with slated roofs, and each containing balcony, 5 rooms, bathroom and detached kitchen.
LOT 2, consisting of 7 houses, of similar construction to Lot 1—6 houses containing balcony, 4 rooms, bathroom, and kitchen, and 1 house containing balcony, 5 rooms, bathroom, and kitchen.
This property is situated in a rapidly improving locality, and one which cannot fail to increase considerably in value during the next few years. Its position, in close proximity to MOORE PARK, is such as cannot fail to command constant tenancy, and should, on this ground alone, render it well worth the attention of any one on the lookout for GOOD PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

POSITIVE SALE.
RANDWICK HEIGHTS.
LOT 1.—That valuable and choice Freehold, situate just off the FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, Randwick, containing an area of 1 rood 26 perches, together with the commodious family residence erected thereon.
LOT 2.—That Valuable Allotment situate just opposite Lot 1, having 250 feet 6 inches, more or less, frontage to a reserved road.
LOT 3.—That Valuable Allotment adjoining Lot 2, having 108 feet frontage, more or less, by a depth of 178 feet, more or less.
TITLE unquestionable.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Budd to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
on WEDNESDAY, 21st April,
LOT 1.—That desirable family residence situate at RANDWICK, just off the FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, built in the most substantial manner of stone, with shingled roof, and containing hall, drawing, dining, and bed room on ground floor, with pantry, kitchen with 2 rooms over, with back verandah closed in on the first floor, 2 bedrooms, dressing-room, good cellar and bath-room at the rear, and coach-house, stable, man's room, fowl-house, &c., &c.
There are two large tanks cut out of the solid rock, with never-failing supply of good water, pumps, &c.
LOT 2.—That valuable allotment of land opposite LOT 1, having 259 feet 6 inches (more or less) frontage to a reserved road. The allotment is enclosed by a close paling fence, and commands a beautiful view of Coogee Bay.
LOT 3.—Valuable allotment adjoining LOT 2, having 108 feet (more or less) frontage to a reserved road, by a depth of 178 feet (more or less). This allotment has been carefully laid out as an orchard, and planted with choice fruit trees, with stone pines as a shelter.
These choice properties are situate in one of the very best positions on the Randwick Heights, adjoining the Avoca Estate, the property of the late Judge Callaghan, and the properties of Messrs. Kiss, Watkins, and Yeo, and are now in the market for positive sale solely in consequence of the business arrangements of the proprietor requiring his presence in the country. The Auctioneers would specially direct the attention of any one on the look-out for a suburban retreat, combined with easy access to the business portion of the city, to the sale of this really desirable property—the chance of securing such eligibly-situated freeholds being rare.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late A. R. HUNTLEY, Esq.
BALMAIN.
FIVE BUILDING SITES, fronting CURTIS ROAD, between the Congregational Church and William-street.
They have each 28 feet frontage to CURTIS ROAD, 26½ feet to a reserved road at the rear, with a depth of 140 feet.
. These sites are well situated on the heights of the improved suburb of Balmain, immediately beyond the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, and command uninterrupted views of the HARBOUR and CITY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described allotments.
Plan at the Rooms.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
THREE RECENTLY-ERECTED well-finished two-story RESIDENCES, Nos. 681, 683, and 685, BOURKE-STREET, Surry Hills, adjoining the south end of PARK VIEW-TERRACE and Clayton's Paddocks.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having 55 FEET FRONTAGE to the west side of Bourke-street, with a DEPTH OF 100 FEET, extending to a lane 16 feet wide at the rear, upon which are erected those THREE SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-FINISHED RESIDENCES, Nos. 681, 683, and 685, Bourke-street, built of brick, cemented, and on stone foundations, with flagged verandahs and balconies in front, and containing each hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, and bath-room, with good yard at the rear; water and gas laid on. Chandeliers, &c., will be sold with the houses.
This property is very favourably situated in Bourke-street, overlooking Moore Park. The houses are well-built, have handsome elevations, and are tastefully finished throughout. They are erected back from the street, having a small garden plot in front, divided from the alignment by dwarf stone wall, with iron palisading. As a good permanent investment they can be confidently recommended. Rental: £202 per annum.
Terms at sale.

ELIZABETH-STREET, near HYDE PARK.
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, No. 345, ELIZABETH-STREET, a few feet south of LIVERPOOL-STREET, now occupied by Mr. Fisher, builder.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK OF LAND, having 46 feet 5 inches frontage to ELIZABETH-STREET, with a depth of 70 feet, upon which is erected a WELL-FINISHED BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, No. 345, containing verandah, 5 rooms and kitchen; also detached 2 rooms, good yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear; GATEWAY ENTRANCE from ELIZABETH-STREET.
. Attention is directed to the large frontage of this property to a leading thoroughfare between LIVERPOOL and GOULBURN STREETS, close to HYDE PARK.
Terms at sale.

ELIZABETH-STREET, HYDE PARK.
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, near Liverpool-street, having an extensive frontage to the above street, together with the PREMISES, No. 291, thereon, now occupied by
Mr. EVELEIGH, BUILDER.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Grose to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16th APRIL, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 44 FEET TO ELIZABETH-STREET, HYDE PARK, with a depth of 72½ feet, on which are those premises occupied by Mr. Eveleigh, builder, consisting of dwelling-house, workshops, &c.
This is a very favourably situated block of city building land, with an eastern aspect overlooking Hyde Park. As a site for two first-class houses the position is unequalled in the city.
Terms at sale.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
ABSOLUTE SALE.
By order of James York, Esq., Committee of the Estate of William York, Esq.
BLOCK of CITY BUILDING LAND, Sir John Young's Crescent, opposite OUTER DOMAIN, adjoining Mr. Burdekin's land, at the corner of Crown-street, WOOOLLOOMOOLOO.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, part of Lot 8 and Lot 9 of the Government subdivision, having a frontage of 45 FEET to Sir JOHN YOUNG'S CRESCENT, a few feet north-easterly from Crown-street, with an average depth of about 73 feet.
This is a choice city building site for two or three houses, which, from their position, immediately opposite the Domain, will secure permanent tenancy.
Title—Torrens's Act. Messrs. WANT and JOHNSON, Solicitors.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of the late Mr. ROBERT VANCE.
SUSSEX-STREET.
FOUR TWO-STORY Brick DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 344, 346, 348, and 350, Sussex-street, at the corner of VICTORIA-PLACE, south of LIVERPOOL STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of the late Mr. ROBERT VANCE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT corner block of land having the following frontages:—
50 FEET to SUSSEX-STREET
81 FEET to VICTORIA-PLACE
56 FEET to a LANE.
On the frontage to SUSSEX-STREET are erected Nos. 344, 346, 348, and 350—FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on stone foundations, containing each 4 rooms and kitchen, with large yards, &c., at the rear.
This is a very desirable centrally situated city property, close to the wharfs and shipping, where dwelling-houses command constant tenants, and realise good rentals at all times.
It must be sold to the highest bidder on the above date to close accounts.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Apply to H. R. WAY, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
VALUABLE COUNTRY ESTATES, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
CUMMINGS' ESTATE, BATHURST.
This valuable freehold estate, in the county of Roxburgh, near the
TOWN OF BATHURST,
containing an area of 8480 ACRES, by grants, together with the extensive improvements.
The estate comprising the following grants:—

W. Cummings	991 acres
R. Fitzgerald	500 ditto
Ditto	700 ditto
J. Stuart	340 ditto
G. Bayley	1000 ditto
J. T. Hughes	1160 ditto
Ditto	886 ditto
Ditto	1040 ditto
Ditto	728 ditto
T. J. Hawkins	320 ditto
T. Maher	821 ditto
Total	8480

The homestead is on the 991-acre grant, and erected on it there is a brick-built family residence, containing wide hall, drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, bedrooms, and numerous out-offices.
This superior extensive country estate is too well known to need comment. Its proximity to Bathurst, to which town the railway is fast advancing, the valuable improvements on the property, the extent of good agricultural land, and the immense paddocks of well-watered fattening grazing country, will sufficiently recommend it to the attention of capitalists in this and the neighbouring colonies. It adjoins the village of Peel, and is surrounded by first-class improved properties, including the estates of Messrs. W. H. and T. C. Suttor.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.
2 ACRES and 18 perches of Land in CORREMAL-STREET, overlooking the Harbour, together with the premises and other improvements known as CLIFF HOUSE PROPERTY.
All that piece of land having about 83 feet frontage to CROWN-STREET, a few yards from CORREMAL-STREET, on which are those dwelling houses known as Mr. M'DONNELL'S property, one of which was formerly the Hibernian Hotel.

BULLI.
180 ACRES at Bulli, fronting the OCEAN, known as CHIPPENDALE'S GRANTS, GOOD COAL LAND.

TOWN OF EAST MAITLAND.
COTTAGE and LAND, fronting the road leading to the Green Hills, and abutting on the Cattle Markets, and known as the property of the late Mr. COOPER.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, RAYMOND TERRACE.
1440 ACRES, Windeyer's Grants, county of Gloucester, adjoining Pennington's Grant.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 16th APRIL,
at 11 o'clock,
The above-described country properties.
TITLES.—Particulars can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.
Plans at the Rooms. Terms liberal.

By order of the Administrator of the Estate of the late Hon. ALEXANDER PARK.
CLEARING SALE.
COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.
COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Robert Park, Esq., administrator, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable country lands:—
COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.
CLYDE RIVER and BURROMAN CREEK—1280 acres on the river, grants to Edward Lord.
BATEMAN'S BAY—James Lord's grant, 1030 acres on the north shore of Bateman's Bay, at its junction with the Clyde River.
COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
MARIA RIVER—1160 acres on the river, about eight miles from West Kempsey, grant to James Gordon.
Titles.—Apply to JAMES NORTON, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Plan at the Rooms.—Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
OAKLANDS, MITTAGONG,
a Superior AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATE, containing about 3000 ACRES, together with first-class Commodious FAMILY MANSION, about half a mile from the
MITTAGONG RAILWAY STATION.
In one or two lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early date,
The above highly improved, favourably situated estate, in one or two lots,
Full particulars of which will be duly announced; or may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street, or to Messrs. JOHNSON and ALLDRITT, 235, George-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

DARLING NURSERY ESTATE,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS,
VICTORIA PARK.
TWO TWO-STORY brick DWELLING-HOUSES, at the corner of ROSE and IVY STREETS, now in the occupation of Messrs. CHRISTIE and HARDWICK, a few feet south of CLEVELAND-STREET.
TITLE, UNQUESTIONABLE. Messrs. ELLIS and MAKINSON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT CORNER piece of land on the DARLING NURSERY ESTATE, having 30 FEET frontage to ROSE-STREET and 90 FEET to IVY-STREET, and extending back and having 30 FEET frontage to DEANE-STREET, upon which are erected TWO TWO-STORY BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, containing each 4 rooms and detached kitchen; range of wooden stabling at the rear, good yards, water laid on, &c., &c.
Rental, £1 5s per week, or £65 per annum.
This property is most favourably situated in the best part of the well-known DARLING NURSERY ESTATE, close to VICTORIA PARK and CLEVELAND-STREET, which is shortly to be opened through to REDFERN and the SYDNEY RAILWAY STATION.
The premises, being a corner block and in a populous neighbourhood, are well adapted for an hotel, or for other business purposes.
Terms at sale.

FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION in QUEENSLAND, on DARLING DOWNS.
For Sale, TUESDAY, 20th April next, by order of the Proprietor,
that well-known highly-improved Station,
DAANDINE,
including GREENBANK,
adjoining it and the town of DALBY, the present TERMINUS of the QUEENSLAND WESTERN RAILWAY.
The improvements are very substantial, and the whole of the run is securely fenced, and subdivided into paddocks for convenient working.
With Daandine Greenbank and will be sold
7000 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less,
including a choice STUD HERD from highly-bred heifers, and the imported pure-bred bull PRINCE LEOPOLD.

PURCHASED LAND.
This item includes about 11,730 acres, principally selected to command valuable portions of the run.

WORKING PLANT.
This includes a large number of working horses, well up to work; and, with stores and other belongings, will have to be taken by the purchaser by valuation in the usual way.
Terms liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
TUESDAY, the 20th APRIL,
at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and highly improved pastoral property.
DAANDINE which is situated just without the settled districts, and is entitled to a twenty-one years' lease, is divided into three blocks or runs, called Daandine, Daandine South, and Daandine South No. 1, and contains, including the small unpurchased area of Greenbank, about 262 square miles, exclusive of the 11,730 acres of freehold. The whole of the run is intersected by Wilkie's Creek, which with its tributaries is only a little inferior to the Condamine River for affording an ample water supply. GREENBANK, which, excluding the scrub land, is nearly all freehold, has a long frontage to the Condamine. The character of the country is varied: on the west of Wilkie's Creek it is undulating open forest, thickly grassed, while on the other side, running up to the Condamine, at Greenbank, the country becomes more open, breaking into plains, all thickly grassed with the most nutritious and fattening pasturage, having groves of the weeping myall and saltbush in profusion.
The IMPROVEMENTS, which are principally erected on purchased land, comprise at Daandine—a good house of seven rooms, also cottage of four rooms, two cottages of three rooms each, store, and other buildings, nearly all new. There are also new yards for milch cows, and horses; large garden and cultivation paddock, and yards capable of working 5000 head of cattle.
At Greenbank there is a capital house of nine rooms, kitchen of four rooms, three huts, stable, stockyard, horse and milking yards. Adjoining the house is a good flower and fruit garden, securely enclosed by a substantial fence.

FENCING.
The whole of the run and purchased lands are enclosed with substantial fencing (nearly new), and subdivided into a large number of paddocks, the more distant having strong herding yards. In the stud cattle paddock there is a new cottage of three rooms; stable, yards, and sheds for cows and calves, and paddock for the bull "Prince Leopold;" and on other parts of the run within the boundary fences are other herding yards and conveniences for working a herd with economy and advantage. Most of the fencing consists of posts and rails and three wires, and separating the run from Broadwater Scrub the fence is additionally secured by paling, rendering it wallaby proof. In the item of fencing no expense has been spared, and within the last two years a very large outlay has been made to thoroughly protect and keep the herd within the boundaries of the run.

PURCHASED LAND.
The purchased land in fee simple embraces an area of 9280 acres, principally agricultural and first-class pastoral. This, with the many improvements thereon, will be included in the purchase at 15s per acre. The remainder of the purchased land—2450 acres—will be included in the purchase at actual cost, without reference to the fencing and other improvements thereon. The purchaser will also be entitled by the Queensland Land Act to select under his pre-emptive right, an additional 2560 acres on Daandine South, at 10s per acre.

CATTLE.
The herd to be sold with the above property numbers
7000 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less,
all quiet, and of good quality—the young stock for the past five years being the progeny of high class bulls, bred by the noted breeders, M'Connell, of Cressbrook, Brisbane River; Baldwin, of the Namoi; and Irving of Casino, Richmond River.
The intention of the proprietor is to sell the above property, and capitalists are now invited to inspect the stock and improvements. Every facility will be afforded on the station to gentlemen wishing to see the run, and any further information required may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers, RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BY ORDER of the EXECUTOR of the Will of the late JAMES W. COOK, Esq.
KIRRIBILLI POINT, NORTH SHORE.
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED FREEHOLD VILLA SITE, at the corner of HIGHGATE and RICHMOND TERRACES, next to CAPTAIN M'LEOD'S RESIDENCE, immediately opposite the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, and only a few yards from MILSON'S POINT WHARF.
It is Lot 25 of the well known subdivision by JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., and has the following frontages:—50 FEET to RICHMOND TERRACE, 190½ FEET to HIGHGATE TERRACE, and 37 FEET to CLOSE-STREET.
The position is most charming on the heights of the Point, and it commands those lovely views for which this locality is so famous.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the EXECUTOR of the will of the late J. W. COOK, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described villa site, at North Shore.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from Messrs. Hunt and Crawford to sell by public auction, on an early date,
Those magnificent Fattening and Breeding Stations so favourably known in the Western Districts,
BURDENDA
CADILDARY
BUGGABADAH
TABRATONG
situated on the BOGAN RIVER, to which they have very extensive frontage, and embrace some of the finest fattening country in the district,
OBELA
CHAIN OF PONDS,
near OBLEY, and is considered one of the choicest breeding countries for stock.
With these runs will be sold the whole of the stock consisting of
SHEEP and CATTLE.
Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisement, or may be had on application to
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
DAVY'S PLAINS STATION,
With 17,000 mixed Sheep (more or less).
Estimated capability, 26,000 sheep.
Terms, one-third cash on the fall of the hammer, the residue at twelve and twenty-four months, bearing interest at 8 per cent., secured on the station and stock.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from the proprietors, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
DAVY'S PLAINS STATION,
situated on Oakey Creek, and embraces an estimated area of 50,000 acres, including richly-grassed plains and open limestone ridges, also thickly-grassed open box forest, &c.; and is intersected in most suitable places by Oakey Creek, Bowen, Boree, and Conomodine Creeks, affording a permanent and well-distributed supply of water; there are 3 large dams, 7 tanks, 2 wells, all fenced and secured.
The SHEEP, which are bred with the greatest care, all the rams having been bred from IMPORTED STOCK, consist of

EWES		WETHERS	
1785,	weaners	1785,	weaners
1226,	2 years	2400,	18 months
1214,	3 ditto	1104,	2 years
1048,	4 ditto	1266,	3 ditto
3673,	5 ditto	448,	5 ditto
8946		7003	

About 7000 ewes will lamb in the spring.
920 mixed sheep, 146 rams.
All more or less.
There are also about 60 dairy cattle and a team of working bullocks, which may be taken at a valuation or rejected at option of purchaser.
The adaptability of this COUNTRY to wool-growing will be best shown by the average price of the C&W clip in London for the last four years, viz., about 15½d. per lb. in the grease, the weight of fleece being 5 lbs. The FAT SHEEP from this station have always commanded full market rates.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of comfortable house, 6 rooms, bathroom, pantry, garden in full bearing, kitchen, servant's room, meat house, dairy, stable, and coachhouse, overseer's house, men's huts; hay, straw, and cart sheds; 2 grass paddocks, 400 acres each; 2 lucerne and 1 hay paddock, 12 out-stations, huts (some shingled), 2 or 4 yards at each; 315 acres purchased land, 2000 acres conditionally purchased.
To those on the look out for a comfortable home in a charming climate, coupled with a most lucrative employment, perhaps no chance like the present has offered itself, where the breeding of high class sheep may be carried on with the brightest prospects of amassing a large fortune, instances of which we have in the Bayleys', Coxs', and others, of Mudgee and elsewhere, with the rare advantage of having such well-bred flocks to begin with.
Full particulars may be had on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.
COOROORA STATION.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN are instructed by the proprietor, through Messrs. Fenwick and Scott, Brisbane, to sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
COOROORA STATION,
consisting of 4 large blocks of country, having extensive frontage to the MOONIE RIVER, and is abundantly watered also by some fine creeks and lagoons, and embraces a very large area of excellent sheep country of a nature pre-eminently suited to the development of the sheep and the growth of sound wool, which always commands a high price in the market.
With this valuable run will be sold
EWES .... 3500 maidens, 1½ to 2½ years
1000, 4 and 5 years
WETHERS 3500 1½ and 2½ years
8000 more or less
20 head Cattle, milkers, and their increase
12 working horses.
This station is only 110 miles from the RAILWAY STATION at DALBY, thus affording the greatest facility for getting the wool into market.
The IMPROVEMENTS include substantial house, wool-shed, store, and out-stations, with huts, yards, &c.
Full particulars may be had on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney; or FENWICK and SCOTT, Brisbane.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
MONARO DISTRICT.
COOLAMATONG STATION,
together with 10,100 sheep, more or less.
630 Cattle ditto ditto
About 1483 Acres purchased land.
1249 ditto conditionally purchased
1245 ditto pre-emptive leases
All more or less.
Terms—One-half cash upon the fall of the hammer, balance by purchasers' promissory notes at 12 and 18 months, bearing interest at 6 per centum per annum, and secured by mortgage to approval of vendors' solicitors.

JOHNSON and ALLDRITT have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, R. C. Want, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Hall of Commerce, the Exchange, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 15th April, 1875, at 12 o'clock, the
COOLAMATONG STATION,
situated on the SNOWY RIVER, to which it has a frontage of about 7 miles, and adjoining the well-known stations of Gegedzerick (Messrs. Brookes, Brothers), Woolway (Price's, late Hamilton's), Kara (Keichran's), and other first-class runs.
With the station will be sold,—
10,100 mixed sheep, more or less, viz.:—

EWES.	WETHERS.
3227—2 to aged	2681—2 to aged
1191—Hoggets	993—Hoggets
960—Weaners	852—Weaners

194 rams
600 head mixed cattle
3 pedigree bulls
30 horses
all more or less.
The country consists not only of well-grassed open forests, so desirable in this part of Monaro, but also of extensive plains, equal to if not superior to any in this highly favoured district, and is permanently watered by the Snowy River, and by other numerous and never-failing springs and creeks.
No expense has been spared in procuring the best stud rams and bulls available for breeding purposes, and the HIGH PRICE obtained for the COOLAMATONG CLIP should be a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the wool.
The cattle, too, are quiet and well-bred, and many of the young stock are the progeny of IMPERIAL PURPLE BULLS which have been with the herd for a considerable period.
The improvements on the Head Station which are erected on 415 ACRES FREEHOLD LAND are ample and extensive, consisting of comfortable 4-roomed cottage, detached kitchen with 3 rooms, substantial store, 3 comfortable detached bedrooms, men's huts, woolshed, stock, horse, and milking yards, large hay shed, fine garden and orchard stocked with every description of fruit trees, gardener's cottage, horse and cattle paddocks, lucerne paddock of about 14 acres, stabling, coach-house; also, covered stalls for the bulls.
On the run are several paddocks and sheep station huts, with yards. The pedigree bulls, stores, working plant, working bullocks, drays, furniture, and all other belongings, to be taken by valuation in the usual way.
The auctioneers in drawing the attention of capitalists and others to this most desirable property, would point out the fact that it is but seldom that the public have an opportunity of investing in this favourite part of the colony, famous not only for the fertility of its soil but also for the salubrity of its climate, and being only twenty-five miles from Cooma, it is within easy access of Sydney, with which place it is in direct postal communication twice a week. It is also most favourably situated for commanding BOTH THE WAGGA WAGGA AND GIPPSLAND MARKETS.
JOHNSON and ALLDRITT,
235, George-street, Sydney.

CATTLE AND SHEEP STATIONS.
G. F. WANT will sell by auction, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, as follows:—
On TUESDAY, 20th April, at 11 o'clock,
TEXAS, New South Wales and Queensland, with 10,000 CATTLE, principally HIGHLY BRED HEREFORDS, 80 WORKING HORSES, and 350 UNBROKEN HORSES.
EARLY IN MAY,
WIGTON, Queensland, with
16,500 sheep
26 working horses.
CALCRAIGIE, Queensland, with
520 head cattle
12 working horses
2 drays.
Full particulars of the above properties appear in Saturday's issue of the S. M. HERALD; also the TOWN AND COUNTRY, QUEENSLANDER, AUSTRALASIAN, ECONOMIST, and can be obtained on application, at the Pastoral Exchange, Sydney.

THE TARA STATION,
New England District.
With 9000 Sheep.
BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th April,
The above compact and highly improved station.
Full particulars may be seen in each Saturday's HERALD, or may be obtained at the Rooms.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN and THOMAS M'MAHON, Miller's Point, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER, Thomas M'Mahon; to move from his late residence, Carr-street, St. Leonards, North Shore, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, North Sydney.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS M'MAHON, Boatman, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Carr-street, St. Leonards, North Shore, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, North Sydney.

INDEPENDENT ORDER of GOOD TEMPLARS.—ST. LEONARDS' LODGE, No. 7.—The Officers and Brothers and Sisters of the various Lodges are invited to attend the Funeral of our worthy Brother, THOMAS M'MAHON; to move from his residence, Carr-street, Blue's Point Road, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, for Catholic Cemetery, Lane Cove Road.
WALTER G. WILLINGTON, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM P. CROMPTON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 83, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Camperdown Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George and Oxford streets.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JOHN and HENRY G. BENSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. William P. Crompton; to move from his late residence, 83, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Camperdown Cemetery. Kinsela.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased RICHARD RYAN are requested to attend his Funeral; to move from No. 5, Hamilton-place, at 8 o'clock, THIS MORNING, to the Necropolis. SHYING, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM RYAN are requested to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER, Michael; to move from No. 5, Hamilton-place, at 8 o'clock, to the Necropolis. SHYING, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. MICHAEL CUMMINS, master Quarryman, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Harris-street, Pyrmont, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, Oxford and York streets.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES COCKCROFT, late of Brisbane Water, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the residence of Mr. Edward Reynolds, Palmerston House, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager............Mr. B. N. JONES.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA
THE SHAUGHRAUN
THE SHAUGHRAUN
THE SHAUGHRAUN
THE SHAUGHRAUN
CONTINUED SUCCESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH.

Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING.

THE GREAT WAKE SCENE
THE GREAT WAKE SCENE
THE GREAT WAKE SCENE
receives Rounds of Applause.

THIS EVENING
The performance will commence at 7.45 with the now celebrated
SHAUGHRAUN OVERTURE.
To be followed by the IRISH Drama,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Tickets for STALLS, FAMILY CIRCLE, and PIT may be obtained at dress circle of Theatre from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Seats for Dress Circle may be secured in advance at Elvy's Music Depot.
Carriages ordered for 10.45.
JOHN BENNETT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
Under the patronage of his Excellency Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, Knight K.C.M.G., and the Honorable Lady ROBINSON.

Signor POMPEI has much pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements for a
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA SEASON
of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS, commencing
SATURDAY, 1st May proximo.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST
open daily, at Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
DRESS CIRCLE, 24 tickets, transferable and available for any night, six guineas.
STALLS, 24 ditto, ditto four ditto.
ADMISSION on EVENINGS of PERFORMANCE, dress circle, 7s 6d; stalls, 5s; upper circle, 3s; pit, 2s; gallery, 1s.
NOTICE.—No season tickets will be sold after subscription lists are closed.
Prospectuses may be now had at the Box-office.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
CABLEGRAM FROM AMERICA.
"The ROYAL MARIONETTES left per mail steamer Macgregor for you."
LINGARDS to follow.
New Dramatic Season will open with the great J. L. TOOLE.
JOHN BENNETT.

PRESS NOTICE OF THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
The Most Wonderful Entertainment in the World—a Complete Minstrel Company, a Pantomime Company, and an Opera Company all in Wood—Laughable and Grotesque Situations and Gorgeous Scenery.
The managers of the Marionette entertainments now being given at Library Hall have not exaggerated the merit of their performance in the least. They give a marvellous mechanical and artistic exhibition, full of variety, and as beautiful as a play. The figures are life size; and, in the first place, we have a complete minstrel company—tambo, bones, and all — and a variety of well-sung ballads, witty jokes, and dances. Then come the "Sports of the Italian Fantoccini, " comprising a life-like pole-balancing feat, an Irish jig, Chinese dances, the "Compound Turk," and other very wonderful, ingenious, and laughable figures. Following these, we have the Comic Fairy Pantomime of "Little Red Riding Hood," in which the scenery rivals the splendour of the Black Crook; and the sports of Pantaloon and Clown, at least, are much more wonderful and laughable than those of any living performers. The performance is concluded by a grand tableaux with transformation scenes, illustrating "The Birth of Beauty in the Bower of Ferns," a very charming production. In many scenes it is almost impossible to imagine that the figures are of wood; about the only evidence of mechanism furnished being in the ability of the performers to give and take harder knocks than flesh and blood actors. We have never had in America anything to compare with this entertainment; and every one should see it, as well for its marvels of mechanical construction, as for the delightful evening which it gives the spectator.

GREAT CALIFORNIAN CIRCUS.
HAYMARKET RESERVE.
W. H. FOLEY .... Director.
R. W. TOMLINSON........ Agent.
THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, Mr., Mrs., and Master FOLEY in new Farces, Songs, and Dances.
Mr. COLLINS, the celebrated Equestrian.
First appearance of Mr. BURBANK, the Queen's Jester, and other talented artists.
N.B.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE. The officers and pupils of the ship Vernon will be invited to attend.
Half-price all over the house.
FRIDAY EVENING next, Complimentary BENEFIT to the Redfern Galatea Band.
MILLION PRICES, to suit all comers.

JUST ARRIVED from AMERICA, the Wonderful LEOPARD BOY, who created so much excitement in the United States a few years ago, and
Miss MATILDA LANVILLE,
THE SMALLEST LADY IN THE WORLD,
and many other things worthy of notice are now on exhibition on the HAYMARKET RESERVE, George-street South. Admission—One Shilling.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.—Patron—His Excellency Sir H. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
PIC-NIC TO CHOWDER BAY,
SATURDAY, 24th April, 1875.
A Cricket Match, married v. single, will be played; also quoits, &c. First-class Band will be engaged. Luncheon and Dinner by Compagnoni.
Tickets: Single 10s 6d, Double 17s 6d; may be procured from Messrs. Josselin's, Reilly and Cohen's, Coles', Reading's, Hurley's, and Parrott's, and from the undersigned.
GEORGE H. SMITHERS, Hon. Secretary.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
Lessees.............Messrs. S. Lazar and Co.
Treasurer.............Mr. F. E. Hiscocks.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 14,
and
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice.

Miss MAGGIE MOORE,
Miss MAGGIE MOORE,
Miss MAGGIE MOORE, Miss MAGGIE MOORE,
and
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,
in
STRUCK OIL.
STRUCK OIL.
STRUCK OIL.
STRUCK OIL.

N.B.—A Box Plan is now open at Mr. E. R. Cole's, corner of George and King streets, where seats can be secured and tickets obtained.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock. Set down, horses' heads south; take up north.
'Buses plying to the various suburbs will be in attendance at the conclusion of the performance.
Doors open at half-past 7. Overture at 8 o'clock.
A LADIES' CLOAK ROOM, having been provided, ladies are requested to kindly divest themselves of their hats and cloaks prior to entering the dress circle.
SAMUEL LAZAR, Manager.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.
MUSICAL BAND FESTIVAL.
Under the sole direction of Signor GIORZA.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, 14th April, 1875.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, overture will commence at quarter to 8 precisely.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Selection—"Grand Duchess".................Offenbach
FULL BAND.
2. Valtz—Atmospheric.................Gungl
FULL BAND.
3. Selections—"Robert le Diable".................Meyerbeer
FULL BAND.
4. Valentine—Galop.................
FULL BAND.
PART II.
1. Selections—"Genevieve de Brabant".................Offenbach
FULL BAND.
2. Quadrille—"London by Night".................Coote
FULL BAND.
3. Selection—"Fra Diavolo".................Auber
FULL BAND.
4. "God Save the Queen".................
FULL BAND.

Admission—ONE SHILLING.
JOHN BENNETT.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SYMPOSIUM,
EVERY EVENING,
GRAND DIORAMIC PANORAMA and CONCERT,
by Miss LYDIA HOWARDE,
Miss Bessie Harrison, Mdlles. Andree and Solange Nowre, Miss Nellie Greenlees, Messrs. Barry and John O'Neil, Lewis Scott, Florence, and Searel.
TO-NIGHT.
NEW BROCHURE by Mr. SCOTT,
HIT GREASE
HIT GREASE
HIT GREASE
or
THE SHORT-ROAN.
John Shovel Billoon (a very Dutch cobbler) ....Mr. E. Louis Scott
Cornelius Weakley (The Short Roan) .. Mr. John O'Neil
Captain Doublas Mollynux ....Mr. Casper
Liz Moya (Leezie, in love with Conn) ....Miss Nellie Greenlees.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
SPECIAL HIBERNIAN NIGHT,
Under Distinguished Patronage.
IRISH SONGS, DUETS, DANCES,
NEW IRISH MUSIC.
Admission, 1s; chairs, 2s.
BOOTY and CO.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THURSDAY NIGHT.
SPECIAL HIBERNIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
Under the immediate patronage of the
Four Branches of the
HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.
Full particulars in bills, programmes, and future advertisements.

ST. GEORGE'S BIJOU THEATRE,
Castlereagh-street.
Undeniable and Unparalleled Success of the
GREAT LEVIATHAN TROUPE.
Crowded House Every Evening.
Legitimate and unparalleled success of the great
JOHNNY COWAN!
JOHNNY COWAN—at the Exhibition
JOHNNY COWAN—In the Rain
JOHNNY COWAN as Billy Barlow
JOHNNY COWAN as
THE TROUBLESOME SERVANT!
TO-NIGHT.
Great success of that popular cantatrice and
QUEEN OF NIGHTINGALES.
Miss MARIAN SAUNDERS
Miss MARIAN SAUNDERS.
Also the charming NORAH HUXLEY,
in her celebrated SONGS and DANCES.
FRANK LLOYD, GENTLEMAN COMIQUE and swell of the day, in his character songs.
LLOYD!—LLOYD!—LLOYD!—LLOYD!
CHARLEY WALLACE! the FUNNIEST of NIGGERS.
CHARLEY WALLACE! CHARLEY WALLACE!
E. ALEXANDER, the unrivalled Irish Comedian and Vocalist.
JOHNNY BURGESS the celebrated CLOG-DANCER and NEGRO delineator.
JOHNNY OATEN, in his unapproachable SOLOS on the English Concertina.
J. HARVEY THE accomplished TENOR, in his beautiful Ballads—including the popular song—"KISS ME E'RE I GO TO SLEEP"—Air—LARDI, DARDI!
HARRY WILLIAMS, HARRY WILLIAMS.
T. CALLEN, T. CALLEN.
F. WATSON, F. WATSON.
EVERY EVENING
THE CELEBRATED ANVIL CHORUS,
WITH FULL SCENIC EFFECTS!
ADMISSION, 1s.
GALLERY, SIXPENCE.
RESERVED SEATS, 2s.

BATHURST RACES, Tattersall's Hotel.—TELEGRAMS posted after each race during the meeting.
W. J. O'BRIEN.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL PICNIC to CHOWDER BAY, on SATURDAY next, April 17. A Steamer will leave Woolloomooloo Bay at 9, 11, and 2.15; returning at 1 and 5.30. Tickets, 1s 6d; children, 9d each.
C. W. BLOOMFIELD, Hon. Secretary.

MERCANTILE ROWING CLUB. — Members desirous of taking part in the PROCESSION on the opening day, are requested to send their names to the Captain (Mr. F. B. HALL, 358, Pitt-street), on or before SATURDAY next. Crews will be formed for practice on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.; and Saturdays, at 2.30 p.m. For cards of membership and rules, apply to the SECRETARY. The BALL COMMITTEE will meet at the Oxford Hotel, FRIDAY next, at 7.30 p.m.
H. COLES, Hon. Secretary.

VISITORS TO SYDNEY can have an opportunity of seeing the beauties of Port Jackson by taking a trip to MANLY BEACH. Steamer leaves Circular Wharf five times daily.
J. R. CAREY.

BLOW DOWN THE HARBOUR AFTER OFFICE HOURS.
Steamer leaves Circular Quay daily at 4.30 p.m. for Manly Beach, reaching Sydney again at 6 o'clock.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s.
J. R. CAREY.

EUPHONIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—THIS EVENING'S Practice—Dance music, for Society's Quadrille Assembly. Full attendance.

UNDERTAKERS' PICNIC to ATHOL GARDENS.—Steamers will leave foot of Pitt-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 9 and 10.30 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, first-class game FOWLS. Apply 18, Lansdown-street, Surry Hills.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, good in water and excellent watch, exchange for Retriever. 413, Geo.-st.

MARBLE LIME, fresh from kiln; also, Portland Cement, Hilton's best. Company's Depot, 8, King-st.

WANTED, a second-hand double-barrelled WINCH wood or iron. G. F. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

WANTED, Peacocks and Peahens, in any quantity, highest price given. W. Neave, George-street N.

WANTED, a small BOILER, about 7 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 4 in. Elliott, Brothers, 110, Pitt-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE, in quantities, at 3d per lb. Apply HERALD Office.

PORTABLE and Traction ENGINE, by Eveling and Porter, for SALE, nearly new; also, Murray's Patent Chain PUMPS, to lift 1000 gallons a minute. Apply R. F. STUBBS and CO.

WANTED, a Butcher's BLOCK. Apply Hush's Wharf Hotel, Dowling-street.

WANTED, the public to try Smith's cheap Ironmongery and Earthenware. 275, George-street S.

WANTED, 100 2 or 4 tooth Merino RAMS. State lowest price to Malden, Hill, and Co., 171, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase Villa Residence and Grounds close to or in town. E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

WANTED to purchase or rent a first-class country STEAM FLOUR MILL, not less than twenty horse-power, must be in best working order. State number of pair stones, and full particulars as regards machinery and all other requisites to X., HERALD Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ASSISTANT required for the DRESSMAKING. Miss Gibb, D. Jones and Co.'s.

AN experienced Governess desires RE-ENGAGEMENT, town or country. E. K., 90, Oxford-st.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess; thorough English; music, and singing. Address A. E., at J. Moore's, bookseller, George-street.

A YOUNG Lady seeks an ENGAGEMENT as Daily Governess, English, with accomplishments; references. E. T., care of Mr. Pratt, chemist, opposite Cathedral, George-street.

CARPENTERS wanted. J. C. Smith, Petersham Station.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER required by the week to work Little Wanzer machine. Apply, this morning, at The Retreat, Wilson-street, Newtown; or Exchange-corner, Sydney.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, for Queensland, a steady General HAND; good salary. Apply Cohen, Brothers, and Co., 402, George-street.

DRESSMAKER, for W. and W. machine, wanted. Mrs. Donaldson, Albion House, Albion and Eliz. sts.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Assistants; also Improvers. 225, Oxford-st., opp. Sacred Heart Chapel.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, IMPROVER, Willcox and Gibbs' machine. Mrs. Gerrard, 379, Erskine-st.

IRON BEDSTEAD MAKERS.—A thoroughly competent Man is open to ENGAGEMENT, for seven years Modeller and General Pattern Maker to Peyton and Peyton's, London. Apply No. , HERALD Office.

JUNIOR wanted, for clothing business; references. 217, Lower George-street.

MASONS wanted, at new cottages. J. Graham, Elizabeth Bay, off Macleay-street.

ODDFELLOWS' MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Elizabeth-street.—Required a duly qualified Medical PRACTITIONER. Applications, with credentials, received till 23rd instant. All particulars may be obtained from the undersigned. W. F. HINGHY, President; W. SMITH, Vice-President; J. MUTTON, Secretary.

PARTNERSHIPS.—Partners required in various businesses. F. Bradly, auctioneer, &c., Mort's-passage.

PAPERHANGERS.—Wanted, a good HAND, constant employment. Jolly and Lane, Newtown.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, good Brush HANDS. Jolly and Lane, painters, Newtown.

PLASTERER.—Wanted, a first-class HAND. Apply W. H. Croft, Wyndham-street, near Buckland-street, Waterloo, from 7 to 8 p.m.

PARTNERSHIP.—A young Man requires a PARTNER (one fond of travelling), with from £60 to £80. Address for further particulars to G. W. R., General Post Office.

REQUIRED, by a young Lady holding Council of Education Certificate, a SITUATION as Daily Governess in a ladies' school, about end of May or June. M., Rev. R. S. Paterson's, Glebe.

SHEEP MANAGER, long experience, and thoroughly practised in all branches and systems, open to ENGAGEMENT. R. J. B., Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Sydney.

STATION MANAGEMENT. — A Gentleman, of seventeen years' experience in stock and station management in Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, wishes to get a Working PARTNERSHIP in a station. He is an experienced judge of wool, and can give full security and satisfactory references for any position he may take, whether as partner or manager. Apply to Ranken, Wilson, and Co., Bridge-street Chambers.

TAILORESSES.—Trousers and Vest HANDS wanted, constant work. Apply 418, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a first-class Machinist. Robinson and Son, 214, George-street North.

TO TAILORS.—Good COAT HANDS wanted. M. Goulson, 418, George-street. Highest wages.

TO TAILORS.—A good PRESSER wanted. Jones, 11, Bridge-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Trousers MAKERS. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good Trousers HANDS wanted. Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers MAKERS. Wm. Treble, 125, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers MAKERS. 277, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat HANDS. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—First-class TROUSER HANDS. David Jones and Company.

TO TAILORS.—First-class WAISTCOAT HANDS. David Jones and Company.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. E. H. Williams, 189, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS. 19, Hunter-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, 2 MEN, a general workmen and repairs. W. Maguire, Darling Point.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, a LADY, to superintend the workroom. Miss Reynolds, 75, Market-st.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, good Body HANDS. Miss Reynolds, 75, Market-street.

TO TINSMITHS.—Wanted, a good HAND. E. Scott, 379, Pitt-street.

TO IRONMONGERS and Storekeepers.—A young man wants Situation; refs. as to honesty, &c. W., HERALD.

TO SIGN WRITERS.—Wanted, a good Sign Writer or Ticket Writer. A. Turning, 25½, O'Connell-street.

TO SOLICITORS.—A gentleman, expert in correspondence, desires Engagement; highest references. D. R., HERALD Office.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A vacancy now exists in my office for a PUPIL, about 15 years old, he must be a gentleman's son. Wanted, an Office Boy. Apply on or after 16th instant. J. Horbury Hunt, architect and civil engineer, 91, Pitt-street.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—OVERSEER DISENGAGED; competent to take charge of jobbing, book, or newspaper office. Last nine years with Mr. JOHN SANDS, and formerly with Mr. F. CUNNINGHAME. Highest references. Address H. F. Lewis, 314, Brougham-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a CARPENTER and JOINER. Apply at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, an Assistant for the hosiery and glove department. J. Wetherill, Waterloo House, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good BOOKBINDER and Folder and Sewer. C. Garrems, 426, George-street.

WANTED, COACHPAINTER and COACHSMITH. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MASTER, for schooner Resolute. W. Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

WANTED, for drapery house, Newcastle, a YOUTH, to make himself generally useful. 88, Clarence-st.

WANTED, MACHINIST, for W. W. machine. 596, George-street.

WANTED, two CARPENTERS, to lay floors. George Lambkin, 18, Edward-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, good MACHINIST, high wages. 30, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a young PERSON, to wait in the shop. Apply Kembla Dining Rooms, Pitt-st., 9 and 10.

WANTED, a good working JEWELLER. H. F. Delarue, the Big Clock, 396, George-street.

WANTED, Lads, as APPRENTICES to the clicking. B. Cooke, boot factory, Haymarket.

WANTED, a RUBBLE-MASON. Apply Wilson-street, Newtown.

WANTED, 20 STRAWHATMAKERS. Mrs. Green, 74, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a good French POLISHER, to re-polish furniture; labour only. Challoner, op. reservoir, Pad.

WANTED, BOYS, to make Children's Boots. Condell's Boot Factory, 586, George-street.

WANTED, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN, for a Drapery Establishment. Apply this day, 1 to 3. Charles Read, carpet warehouse.

WANTED, for the ketch Rosebud, a MASTER. One acquainted with the Bellenger Bar preferred. Apply on board, from 10 to 12, Lime-street Wharf.

WANTED, eight pairs SAWYERS. Apply Corrigan and Riedy, 84, Sussex-street.

WANTED, CARPENTER, Joiner, also Improver. George Mack, 149, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, for the South Sea Islands, a CLERK (German), accustomed to a retail store. Apply by letter to Box 291, General Post Office.

WANTED, by the City Iron Works Co., Pyrmont, thorough practical FURNACE MEN; also a BOLTER DOWN. Apply with testimonials to Thomas M. Brown, manager.

WANTED to proceed to Queensland, competent GOVERNESS, must be a thoroughly good musician. Apply by letter to Mrs. Tulloh, Upton Grange, St. Leonards.

WANTED, a nursery GOVERNESS, for the country, Protestant, to assist in needlework. For further particulars apply, stating salary, to Mrs. John Alexander, Vericoe, Towamba, Eden, Twofold Bay.

WANTED, a Gentleman, of energetic habits, as CANVASSER, for a Mutual Life Assurance Society, in Sydney and suburbs. To a suitable person liberal terms will be offered by salary and commission. Address Box 140, Post Office.

WANTED, by one of the leading drapery establishments in Brisbane, a really first-class DRESSMAKER, competent to take the entire management of a large dressmaking department. A very liberal salary given. Also, an experienced and stylish MILLINER, to take charge of the workrooms. Salary good. None but first-class hands need apply.
Applications may be addressed to Brisbane, care of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co., Sydney, up to the 15th instant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A COMPETENT Mechanic, wants charge of steam engine; testimonials. J. Brown, 45, Athlone-place.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a SITUATION, by a practical unmarried Gardener. X., HERALD Office.

SITUATION wanted, by married couple, town or country; good references. Address A. B., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Carpenter, as handy man in warehouse. H. B., HERALD.

WANTED, by 2 respectable Boys, SITUATIONS in gentlemen's families. 417, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, by a respectable Man, a SITUATION as Coachman. 417, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid; town or country; refs. J. H., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Assistant Clerk, in a merchant's or auctioneer's office. H.J.B., HERALD.

WANTED, to place a little Boy in a private house or office. Apply 130, Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by a respectable Youth, a Situation, in store or office; refs. A. Z., Post-office, Balmain.

WANTED, SITUATION as Coachman, make himself useful. Mrs. Vipond, 50, Oxford-street.

WANTED, by respectable Woman, SITUATION, as Working Housekeeper; good refs. 178, Castl'rgh.-st.

WANTED, by a thorough Laundress, Situation. Mrs. Galliott, Registry Office, 178, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Grocer's Assistant; country preferred. Address W. A., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION; garden, milk, &c.; references. W. P., General Post Office.

WANTED, Situation, by a competent Nurse and Needlewoman; good refs. L. Pierce's, William-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Nurse to a sick lady, or work by the day. Mrs. A. M., Castle, corner of Bourke and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Barmaid, by a respectable young Person from England, town or country. A. L., 90, Oxford-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GENERAL SERVANT can find a comfortable Home in a small family, by applying at the Hermitage, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

BOY wanted, to be generally useful, from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 121, Castlereagh-street (Brunswick House), between 1 and 2 this day.

HEAD NURSE waiting; wanted, nursemaids, house and parlourmaids, &c. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

PAINTERS wanted. 29, Regent-street.

REQUIRED, in private family, respectable young GIRL; no cooking, &c. Bourke & Albion sts., S.H.

SMART LADS wanted for bottling department. J. T. and J. Toohey, Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

USEFUL MAN, for kitchen, &c.; also a strong GIRL wanted. Mrs. Donaldson, Albion House, Albion-st.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. Apply after 9, W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

WANTED, strong BOY, to assist on a milk cart. Apply Mrs. Easton, Botany Road Redfern.

WANTED, a smart BOY. 301, George-street.

WANTED, respectable BOY, about 16, capable of driving a horse. Apply 146, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. E. Davis, 98, King-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY. E. Scott, 379, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active BOY. Haynes, 508, George-street, opposite Central Police Court.

WANTED, a BOY. J. C. Beare, 268, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BOY, used to machine work. WORKMAN Office, Park-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to be useful. 108, William-street.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to butchering. J. Kennedy, 77, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Galloway's Gingerbeer Factory, 595, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, strong BOY. Foy's Tinworks, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to the silversmith business. Apply 70, York-street.

WANTED, a BOY; one used to the butchering. Mr. Alleyn, St. John's Road, Glebe.

WANTED, a BOY who writes well. Apply at PROTESTANT STANDARD Office, 377, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to place a BOY, 13, in an office. A. B., 90, Oxford-street.

WANTED, an active industrious LAD. Williams and Bennett, 506, George-street.

WANTED, smart LAD, 14, used to horses. Apply S. Downe, Lodge-street, Forest Lodge, Glebe.

WANTED, a smart active LAD. Apply 401, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a LAD, about 14 or 15. Oxford Hotel, Newtown.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to deliver pamphlets. Apply to W. Jarrett, 2, Park-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as PORTER; reference; wages, 12s 6d. Butler & Cameron, King-st.

WANTED, respectable YOUTH. Apply 256, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's.

WANTED, a YOUTH, to collect orders and deliver meat. 97, George-street North.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, experienced, with references. 4, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Nott, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, about 14; also, a BOY, knows town. 385, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to nurse a baby. Apna, Moore Park Road.

WANTED, a strong willing GIRL, to assist in the housework. Apply 4, Oxford-ter., Moore Park.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 14, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Thame, 181, York-street.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. S. Phillips, 606, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL, about 14. Apply 552, George-street, opposite Town Hall.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 14 or 15. Apply Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, strong GIRL, to nurse and make herself generally useful; references. No. 3, Bridge-st.

WANTED, immediately, GIRL, about 15, for housework, sleep at home. 228, Palmer-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 14 years of age. 325, Bourke-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to attend a child, and assist in housework. 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, GIRLS, for tieing off. B. Cocks, boot factory, Haymarket.

WANTED, GIRL, 15 years, accustomed to children, and to be useful. 394, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Keary's Hotel, 212, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. 89, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, ... children, &c. Apply Mrs. Redman, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby, sleep at home. 572, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to mind a child and be useful. Rokeby-terrace, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 15, to assist in housework. 156, Premier-terrace, William-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, to do housework for a single lady. Apply 26, Essex-st.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL, for housework. Apply at 92, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, for bedroom work. James's Temperance Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, also useful LAD. Apply shop, 589, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. 385, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, to mind two children and be useful. 175, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a young Girl about 15 or 16, as General SERVANT. Apply Belmore Hotel, Up. Wm.-st.

WANTED, respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 299, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as SERVANT, in a small family. 53, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 316, George-street, near Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, who understands cooking. 2, Lady Young-ter., Bridge-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. West End Hotel, foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT in a small family, another kept. 163, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also, a strong Girl, to assist in house. Apna, Moore Park Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Mark H. Long, 72, William-street.

WANTED, an active young Girl, as General SERVANT; refs. 17, Lower Fort-st., Dawes Point.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT; good wages. 172, Regent-ter., Wimloo-st.

WANTED, Servant, H. and Nurse, for one house; G. Servants, Nurses. Sheppards, 102, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a respectable General Servant. Apply Mrs. W. Newman, Ross-st., Forest Lodge, Glebe.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Barker, corner of Ocean and Piper sts., Woollahra.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. 44, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Pratt, Devonshire and Marlborough streets, S. Hills.

WANTED, experienced Gen. SERVANT (Protestant); refs. After 10, this morning, 144 Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Gardeners' Arms Hotel, 446, Castlereagh-street S.; references.

WANTED, General SERVANT; one accustomed to children preferred. 619, George-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, General Servants, Cook and Laundress, good Cook, Scullerymaid. 178, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, young Women, as General SERVANT; and smart Boy. Nos. 3 and 5, George-st. Markets.

WANTED, good COOK, able to make bread; wages liberal. Apply 143, Allt and Co., Pitt-street.

WANTED, Cooks, Housemaids, Laundress, and Parlour Maids, for suburbs. The Home, Copper-ter.

WANTED, a respectable active House and Parlour MAID. Apply before 12, 1, Rialto-terrace.

WANTED, a competent COOK with good references. Apply Mrs. W. B. Christian, Elaine, Double Bay.

WANTED, a good steady COOK. Apply Queensland Boarding-house, Erskine-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Second COOK. Apply to the chef, Pfahlert's Hotel.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids. Mrs. Vipond, Registry, 50, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a good restaurant COOK. Apply 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a working HOUSEKEEPER. Apply at Exeter House, Riley-street, after 11 a.m.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS and HOUSEMAID. Apply 210, Pitt-street, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, to take a family's washing. Chesbunt House, Dawes Point.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to wash by the day. Apply 99, William-street.

WANTED, this morning, several Married Couples, good wages. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN and HORSE. S. Bennett and Co., 480, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk and deliver; good wages to a competent man. M. Cannon, 113, York-st.

WANTED, a handy MAN who has been used to the butchering business. G. Harman, 228, L. Geo.-st.

WANTED, an old MAN, or strong Youth; useful, work in garden. Challoner, op. reservoir, Paddington.

WANTED, MAN and BOY able to milk and deliver. Owen's Cow Bazaar, Glebe.

WANTED, a young Man, as Smith's HELPER; one used to the trade. J. Wright, 341, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a MAN, accustomed to butchering. Byrne, Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, MEN, to excavate rock and find tools. No. 16, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a STRIKER; constant employment. A. M'Farland, Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED, a STOREMAN, and to assist carter, for country. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a smart WAITER. Commercial Restaurant, 262, Pitt-street.

WANTED, OYSTERMEN, with own dredge. A. Armstrong, 18, Bridge-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Married Farming Man, Wife house servant, for 8 in family. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable Man, as BILLIARD MARKER. Apply N. G. Ross, 426, George-st.

WANTED, a steady Man, as PORTER, able to drive. Apply 644, George-street.

WANTED, two competent MEN, for steam ferry boat; good wages; agreement for three months. Dry Dock Ferry, Erskine-street.

WANTED, for Queensland, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply immediately, at Brompton House, opposite Australian Club, Bent-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to attend to an exhibit in the Exhibition. Apply, before half-past 9 a.m., this day, J. Spencer, dentist, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, for Ashfield, a good General SERVANT; liberal salary. Apply between 5 and 6 o'clock. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable person, living in suburbs, to take charge of a baby 15 months old for a short time. Terms and address, M. G. S., HERALD.

WANTED, about 40 MEN, to break stones on the Yass Road, about 12 miles from Goulburn, at the rate of 5s per yard. Apply to William Friend, Breadalbane Camp.

WANTED, three smart hotel Waitresses, first-class Married Couples, Cooks and Laundresses, General Servants and female Cooks, for town, suburbs, and country. Good wages. G. C. Carter, labour agent, 141, King-street.

WANTED, by the 22nd.—Lady and gentleman require front PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with board and attendance, close to town; no other lodgers. M. G., Post Office.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS vacant. 3, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. Miss BOURKE'S, No. 3, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Caspar's, 110, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS now vacant at Mrs. Mitchell's, 92, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-st.; bath; terms mod.

APARTMENTS vacant.—A large double ROOM, view of harbour. 167, Premier-terrace, William-st.

A LARGE front ROOM to LET, with verandah. 99, Prince-street.

A VACANCY for two gentlemen, or a lady and gentleman. Mrs. Rowett, Mona House, Wynyard-square.

BALCONY BEDROOM, with Board, for lady and gentleman; harbour view, bath, piano. 9, Stanley-st.

BEDROOM wanted by a young Man, near Hunter-street; state terms. W. Y., HERALD.

BOARD and LODGING, private family, Domain-gate. Apply W. J. Bertram, Botany-st., Redfern.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, bath, &c. Mrs. Rose, 21, Stanley-street, view of harbour, &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at Hunter's Hill. No. 2, HERALD.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Java House, Jamison-street; plunge and shower baths; terms, 21s.

... late Mrs. Terry Hughes), Albion ... baths, stabling, piano &c.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Apartments ... ribbee House, Bowral. Mrs. ...

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTM... farmhouse. Mrs. G. T. Riley, Ro...

COMFORTABLE HOME for re... optional, bath, near Moore Park...

DARLINGHURST.—Board and ... gentlemen, or lady and gentlem...

DURHAM COTTAGE, Lower ... Harrison has double and single...

DARLINGHURST.—Very supe... RESIDENCE for two, gent... lady and gentleman, in a very select ... E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George...

FRONT Balcony ROOMS, furni... use kitchen; married or single. 118, ...

GENTLEMAN'S Family in Man... receive two Gentlemen. Delta, ...

PRIVATE Board and Residence ... man, or two gentlemen; bath. ...

PRIVATE BOARD and RESID... gentleman, or two friends. 351, ...

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDE... tion, well ventilated rooms. 21, Chu...

TO LET, a double-bedded ROOM ... Central, respectable. 241, Castl...

TO LET, SHOP and large ROO... Crown-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN may hear ... HOME at North Shore, water-... Apply J. E. Gowing, 346, George-stree...

VACANCIES for BOARDERS ... corner Yurong and Liverpool st...

VACANCIES, double and sin... College-street. Mrs. Buss.

170, CASTLEREAGH-ST. ... and Residence; bath, pi...

A COMFORTABLE HOME want... no other boarders; neighbourho... Hunter streets preferred. F. E., HER...

LADY (with 2 children) requires r... and RESIDENCE; moderate.

WANTED, in vicinity of Fort or ... furnished Rooms in small family...

WANTED to rent 4-room HOUS... Pyrmont Bridge. Apply A. ...

WANTED, a Sitting- and Bed... Address A. B., HERALD Offi...

WANTED to rent, comfortably ... TAGE, 4 or 5 rooms, &c., ... Shore or Balmain preferred. Address ... Office.

TO LET.

A STONE COTTAGE, hall, 4 roo... room, stable, paddock, &c. J. Cr...

A FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, ... in Double Bay. Mrs. Rowett, M...

ASHFIELD.—Genteel 4-roome... kitchen, servant's room, pant... garden: also, very nice, 7-roomed ... servant's-room, bath, pantry, stable, ...

BELMORE-TERRACE, Paddi... rooms, kitchen, &c., 20s week. ...

CROWN-STREET, Surry Hills, ... T. Cook, the Exchange...

DOUBLE BAY.—Semi-detache... just undergone extensive re... rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, ... to Mackenzie and Cape, No. 91, Pitt-...

HOUSE to LET, 163, Kent-str... 10 rooms, back entrance, in ... within, or to Mr. Tarplee, next door.

MANLY BEACH, ocean side.—... well-furnished COTTAGE; ... rent. Apply Mrs. Stenhouse, Belche...

MANLY BEACH.—A large ... well situated, completely furn... 30s per week. Apply Library.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, a c... COTTAGE, with ample a... family, pleasantly situated, ocean ... invalid, being entirely sheltered from ... three or six months; terms very m... Michael's Parsonage, Albion-street; o...

NORTH SHORE.—4-room stone ... garden, water frontage. L. W...

ORANGE.—TO LET, the NA... near town, with miller's cottage ... of drawing firewood for furnace. To ... liberal terms would be granted. T... securing a connection in the finest wh... of New South Wales should be availe... communication with Sydney will be co... years at most. For terms, &c., apply ... Commercial Bank, Orange.

SNUG Semi-detached Verandah ... view, at Avon-street, Glebe Po... rooms, hall, with large kitchen, ... bath-house, washing shed, fowl yard, ... chen gardens; side entrance and cit... spectable tenant with a small family ... retirement, and every convenience. ... Apply next door.

TO LET, Furnished HOUSE, Mac... to Street, Norton, and Co., 30, C...

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE ... and bath. No. 1, Hope-terrace, ...

TO LET, a city 4-roomed HOUSE, ... 10s 6d. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-st...

TO LET, Butcher's SHOP doing a ... 25, Bank-street, Chippendale.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, &c., ... University grounds, Newtown Ro...

TO LET, large 6-roomed balcony ... bath, &c. 'Bus 3d. P. C. Williams, ...

TO LET, 1st June, Family RESIDE... street. Apply R. Day, 112, Eliza...

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Woodsto... wood-street, Paddington, near ... Apply Mrs. W. Taylor, on the premises.

TO LET, COTTAGE, containing ... wash-house, storeroom, pantry, an... John Dyason, Glenmore Road; or, ... street North.

TO LET, ON LEASE.—A first-cla... with bar and gas fittings, water ... convenience. Terms low, to a respe... tenant. A. Torning, house agent, &c., 2...

TO LET, 147, Woolloomooloo-street; bathroom, laundry, gas, water, &c. ... n May. Apply on premises, between ... 58, Burton-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, a comfortable 6-roomed ... tached kitchen, out-offices, and garden; with the option of 200 acres of land, 3 miles from Rooty Hill Station. L. Perkins, Mount Capleure, Eastern Creek, Western Ro...

TO BE LET, on 1st May next, COLLEGE HOUSE, Missenden Road, Newtown, containing 6 fine rooms, kitchen, and washhouse, with a good well of water; gas laid on; most healthy situation. Apply on the premises.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—To be LET, those superior corner PREMISES, No. 30, Hunter-street, having large upper floors. The premises are now occupied by Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, and are admirably adapted for counting-house ... Apply to Christopher Newton, Brother, and ... street.

WAVERLEY.—To LET, COTTAGE, o... Cross. Apply Woolley, next door. Re...

31, LOWER FORT-ST., a commodious ... SIDENCE and stable; water, gas. Ke...

TO LET, OFFICE, ground floor; rent ... tenant. B. R. Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET.—Spacious OFFICE... George A. Lloyd and Co., 362, George-...

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